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JUNE 3, 1922. 

VOL. XCVI.



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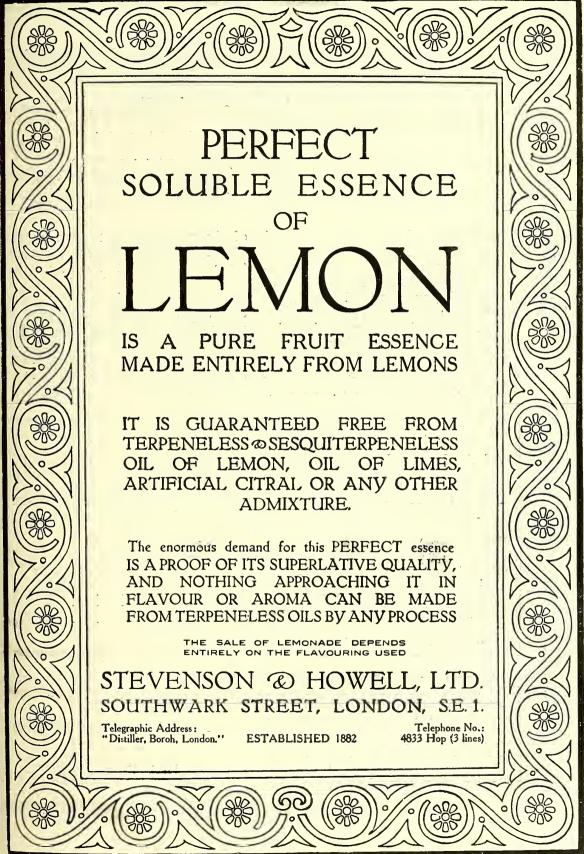
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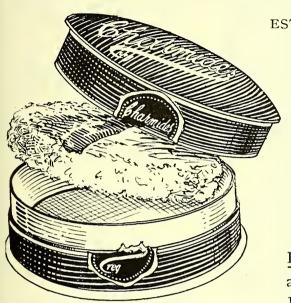
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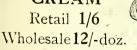


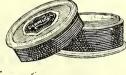
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# Maws



Page

June 3, 1922.

No. 555.

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Hundreds of satisfied users testify as follows: --

- 1. One "Overland" van will do more work than two single-horsed vans. It costs nothing in food or care when not in use; and when it is can make deliveries day after day over a far wider area than a horse can cover.
- 2. ECONOMY OF OPERATION AND UPKEEP: Overland vans give more miles per gallon of petrol and operate at a lower cost per mile than any others of similar capacity.
- 3. SAFE DELIVERY ENSURED: Three-point Suspension Triplex Springs, exclusive to the Overland, reduce bumps and shocks to the van and its contents. The most delicate products—glassware, flowers, eggs, etc.—can be carried and delivered undamaged.
- 4. SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION AND CARE: The simple design of the engine and the accessibility of all parts make it simple to operate and maintain. Easy steering, quick get-away, short turning-radius and ample power make the van notably efficient in traffic.

£285

5. ADVERTISING VALUE: The panels of the body afford valuable advertising space which costs nothing. The name of the product or the merchant in this space creates a favourable impression of progressive service on the thousands who see it daily.

Interesting Literature sent on request.

# Willys Overland Crossley, Limited,

British Factory and Sales Dept.: HEATON CHAPEL, MANCHESTER. Showroom: 151-153 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

LONDON SERVICE DEPOT: 111 Lots Rd., King's Rd., CHELSEA, S.W.

# REDUMINATES

WITH the help of our advertising you have to sell these products the first time only. The second and each successive sale is assured by the quality of the goods themselves. Never be out of stock of these quick-selling, rapidly moving lines. Recommend them with confidence and appropriate the second and activities are allowed and activities and activities are allowed as a second and activities are allowed activities and activities are allowed as a second activities and activities are allowed as a second activities and activities are allowed as a second activities and activities are allowed as a second activities are allowed as a seco and remember -- every sale means a pleased and satisfied customer.

THE BATH PREPARATION PAR EXCELLENCE cures Corns and all Foot Troubles permanently, stops Rheumatic or other aches and pains within ten minutes.

The acme of perfection in Salines. Unrivalled for Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Blood and Intestinal Disorders.

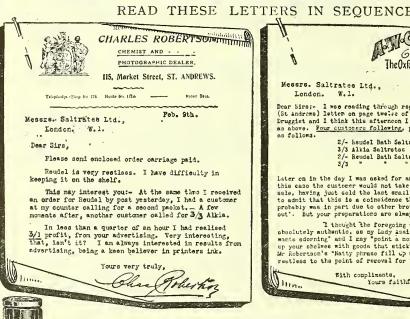
Sells at 2/- and 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

Sells at 3/3 a large bottle (P.A.T.A.)

These products simply will not stay on the shelf.

#### TRULY REMARKABLE TESTIMONY FROM CHEMISTS

READ THESE LETTERS IN SEQUENCE:





April 24th.

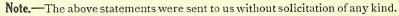
Dear Sirs;- I was reading through reproduction of Mr Robertson's (St andrews) letter on page twelve of to-day's date Chemist α Druggiet and I think this afterneon I surpassed his feat, in my shop as above. Pour customers following, purchasing Sattrates preparations, as follows.

2/- keudel Bath Saltrates | All in | Sive |

Later on in the day I was asked for another 2/- airs Reudel, but in this caso the customer would not take the 3/3 size, so I missed the sale, having just sold the last small package. I am quite prepared to admit that this is a coincidence that does not oftan occur, and probably was in part due to other brother Pharmacists being "Sold out". But your preparations are slways good sellers with me.

I thought the foregoing would interest you, and it is absolutely authentic, as my lady assistant can witness. If the "Tale wants adorning" and I may "point a moral", I would say never load up your shelves with goods that stick there, but to borrow Mr Robertson's "Natty prace fill up with "restless" goods, which are restless to the point of removel for "Cash Till Food".

With compliments, Yours faithfully. Who Cornest



ALKIA

PER SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

YOU can stock these goods on Guaranteed Sale Terms. Carriage Paid in United Kingdom on orders for 3 dozen and over, which may be assorted. Special Terms for Window and Counter Display.

> SALTRATES LIMITED Euston Buildings, LONDON, N.W. 1.

> > State of the state of the state of



# BLAME YOURSELF— The natural place to buy TOILET

If you are missing business which is rightly yours.

to buy TOILET ROLLS is the

chemist's shop, but somehow or other the chemist has allowed the other fellow to get away with the trade.

# **TOILET ROLLS MOVE WITHOUT PUSHING**

—which is in the nature of the article.

Every enquiry is a sale—and an opportunity to sell something else. That's the sort of proposition every wide-awake pharmacist is looking for.

If you supply AYRTON'S TOILET ROLLS, there is also the certainty that your casual customer will come again to your pharmacy.

3 doz. Quantities

6 doz. Quantities

Gross Lots

No. 1 Thin 6/6 per doz. 6/3 per doz. 70/-

A pure sulphite paper, each roll containing 600 sheets.

Pine - - 7/- per doz. 6/9 per doz. 76/-

ALWAYS A BIG SELLER.

Same paper as No. 1, but impregnated with Pine.

"Bronco"

88/- per gross

Gross lots Carriage Paid.

Ayrton's No. 1 Thin and Ayrton's Pine can be printed with own name and address, and so made your own proprietary, if desired, without charge.

# AYRTON, SAUNDERS &

**Manufacturing Chemists** 

Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL

Telegrams: "SUNDRIES LIVERPOOL."

# Regnas

# Foot Bath Powder

14/0

per gross.



Boxes of 7 packets,

8/6

per doz. boxes.

YOUR customers want relief from tired and aching feet during the hot spells. REGNAS Foot Bath Powder provides it at a very small cost.

The powders are wrapped before placing in envelopes and will not shake out. Your profit is very generous. 6 doz. with your own name and address on envelopes if required.



#### Antiseptic Foot Powder

For dusting in socks and stockings. This powder is packed in dredger tins, the most convenient and popular method.

A perfectly pure powder, harmless to the most tender skin and wonderfully cooling. You are certain to experience a steady demand from now until the end of August.

Fig. 1. Small Size ... ... per doz. **3/-**,, 2. Large ,, ... ... ... ,, **4/6** 

6 doz, assorted with customer's name on wrappers, if required.



THE REAL PROPERTY.

The Market State Shift





#### THE FRAGRANCE OF A SUMMER'S EVE

TATELY gardens sheltered "neath the proud murmur of immemorial oaks"—the scent of many flowers revelling in dewy coolness—the grace, the charm, the peace, the mingled fragrance of such a place and hour—all are recalled by the perfume which is easily, quickly and cheaply made from "Distol" Night Scented Stock.

Night Scented Stock is one of the 40 varieties of "Distol" Ottos which enable the busy pharmacist to make up perfumery of distinction by the mere addition of S.V.R. and Aq. Dest. without filtering, tinting, blending, distilling or any other time-absorbing process. :: Write for samples of any six varieties.

If high prices have nearly killed your perfumery trade, "Distols" will enable you to revive it by offering perfume at a price that attracts the public and still leaves you a reasonable profit margin.

THOMAS KERFOOT & COLUND BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE, & Bardsley House, London, N.1 ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

# "CUTEX" FREE GOODS OFFER—JUNE 1922

TO INTRODUCE TWO NEW POLISHES AND THE

#### **NEW FIVE-MINUTE MANICURE SET**

With this Special June Bonus Offer a great increase in the "Cutex" advertising is inaugurated. The Profit under the "Cutex" Free Bonus Scheme will be 43% on your outlay.

Full particulars have already been posted to you. The "Cutex" advertising is daily inviting Ladies into your Store to purchase "Cutex."

All we ask you to do is to Display "Cutex" in Your Window and on Your Counter, and when your customers ask for "Cutex," supply "Cutex," and not an inferior or imitation article. Your good name and our reputation is involved. Please protect both.

Note: This Free Goods Offer can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses in Great Britain & Ireland.

Sole Agents:

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO.,
4/5 LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

# "CUTEX" Free Goods Offer

#### Note.—The "CUTEX" offer of free goods is LIVE STOCK

It is the No. 1 "CUTEX" Cuticle Remover—the standard "CUTEX" line and the one in greatest demand. The bonus is thus not only a liberal one, but genuine stock as good as money. From the list of "CUTEX" lines below, make up an assorted order to the amount of £5 (Five Pounds) and you will receive as bonus:

dozen No. 1 "Cutex" Cuticle Remover 100 samples "Cutex" Nail Polishing Powder Showcards ... ... ...

In order to introduce the three new numbers which are indicated in heavy type, you are required to buy of these the small minimum order indicated, Of any, or all of the other goods, you may order as you wish, making the assortment as large as you like and the quantities of individual items as large or small as you wish.

Fill in the Order Form, detach it and post to-day.

| Name   | <br> | <br> |
|--------|------|------|
|        |      |      |
| 4.11 . |      |      |

| Doze | en l | No. | · Article                            | P.A.T.A.<br>Retail Price | Wholesale<br>Price<br>per Dozen | £ | Cost s. d. |
|------|------|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------|
|      | 1    | 1   | "Cutex" Ideal Cuticle Remover, Small | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
|      |      | 2   | "Cutex" Ideal Cuticle Remover, Large | 4/-                      | 36/-                            |   |            |
|      |      | 4   | "Cutex" Nail, White                  | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
|      |      | 5   | "Cutex" Nail Polish Cake, White      | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
|      |      | 6   | "Cutex" Nail Polish Cake, Pink       | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
| 1/2  |      | 8   | "Cutex" Nail Powder Polish on Card   | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   | 1          |
|      | A    | 9   | "Cutex" Nail Polishing Paste, Pink   | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
| 1    | ,    | 10  | "Cutex" Nail Polishing Paste, White  | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
| 1/4  |      | 11  | "Cutex" Liquid Polish                | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
|      |      | 13  | 'Cutex'' Cuticle Comfort             | 2/-                      | 18/-                            |   |            |
|      |      | 16  | "Cutex" Compact Manicure Set         | 3/-                      | 27/-                            |   |            |
|      | 1    | 17  | "Cutex" Travelling Manicure Set      | 9/6                      | 84/-                            |   |            |
| 1    |      | 18  | "Cutex" Boudoir Manicure Set         | 19/-                     | 168/-                           |   |            |
| 1/6  | 3    | 19  | "Cutex" Five-Minute Sets             | 6/-                      | 54/-                            |   |            |
|      | N    | 22  | "Cutex" Nail Polish Sticks, on Card  | 1/-                      | 9/-                             |   |            |
|      |      |     | week .                               |                          | Total £                         |   |            |

Our Advertising Campaign is in full swing.

5,000,000 Homes are getting the Colorite Messages.

These Advertisements are covering your locality—and appear in

Daily Mail
Daily Mirror
Home Chat
Home Notes
Home Companion
Weldon's Ladies' Journal
Weldon's Bazaar
Lady
Eve
Glasgow Daily Record
People's Journal
etc. etc. etc.



# Colorite COLOURS OLD and NEW STRAW HATS.

A 3 doz. Standard Assortment only costs you 34/3!

Colorite was an instant success, because—

Colorite is so clean and easy to handle.

Colorite has only 16 shades.

Colorite does Colorite.

A Pharmacist writes :-

"Enclosed please find cheque in settlement of 15 dozen Colorite just arrived.

Next to . . . . Colorite is the biggest selling proposition I have experienced in the Pharmacy where there is a very quick turnover."

# 1922 COLORITE STANDARD

3 Dozen Assortment.

6 Dull Black

2 Gloss Black 4 Navy Blue Dull

2 Navy Blue Gloss 2 Cadet Blue Duli 2 Victory Blue Dull

1 Burnt Straw Dull

3 Brown Dull 1 Yellow Dull 2 Grey Dull 1 Sage Green Dull

1 Old Rose Dull

2 Cardinal Red Dull 2 Cerise Dull

1 Lavender Dull 2 Violet Dull

1 Natural Gloss

Packed with complete set of new 1922 shop advertising, Colorite Cut-out with straw hat attached, display stand, easel sign, window bill, colour cards, and mailing enclosures.

Selling Price 48/- Cost Price 34/3

#### **PROFIT 13/9**

CARRIAGE PAID.

CASE FREE.

#### DO NOT MISS A SINGLE SALE

Order at once direct, or from your regular Wholesale House.

#### SPECIAL OFFER COUPON.

| HENRY | C. | QUEL | CH & | CO | MPANY | , |
|-------|----|------|------|----|-------|---|
|       |    |      |      |    |       |   |

4 Ludgate Square, London, E.C.4.

Please forward to me, carriage paid, case free, 3 dozen special Colorite Assortment Order, with complete set of window and counter advertising displays.

| Name    |  |
|---------|--|
| Address |  |



# BRISTOWS Georgian Soap A Soap of Quality for Delicate Skins

In Bath and Toilet Sizes, also in 3 tablet boxes containing, I Bath and 2 Toilet Tablets. The most refined and exquisitely perfumed Toilet Soap of the Century \*

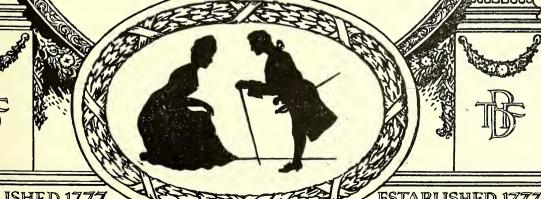
#### T.F. BRISTOW & Com LTD

London.

Perfumiers & Makers of Superfine Soap from George III to George V.

We are exhibiting at the CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

STANDS: 8, 9, 10, 17, 18 @ 19



TABLISHED 1777.

ESTABLISHED 1777.

# Good Summer Lines "DURAPEDE" A liquid application for tender and hot feet. No bathing necessary. It is applied to the feet with a sponge night and morning. 4-oz. bottles - 7/9 per doz. 10 ,, - 14/6 ,, ,, Name and Address printed free on 3 dozen lots. Showcards supplied. LAURENCE'S ANTI-STING A wonderful preventative against and a certain remedy for the Stings of Wasps, Bees, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Midges, &c. AS A PREVENTATIVE.—Paint the exposed part of the body. AS A REMEDY.—Apply one drop to the part affected, and renew at intervals until relief is obtained. Packed in bottles, each in a distinctive carton. Price 5/9 per dozen. Special Pocket Size, 4/6 per dozen.

morning \$ minimum



PERFUMED

# BATH SALTS



3451



3568



3756

In Rounds, and Boxwood Top Corks, Capped and Ribboned.

| Capped and Mibboned. |     |   |   |          |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|----------|
|                      |     |   | F | Per doz. |
| 8-                   | oz. | - | - | 11/-     |
| 10                   | 71  | - | - | 13/6     |
| 12                   | -   | - | - | 16/6     |
| 16                   | ,,  | - | - | 20/-     |
|                      | ,,  | - | - | 24/-     |
| 32                   |     | - | - | 36/-     |
| 60                   | ,,  | - | - | 66/-     |
|                      |     |   |   |          |

In Oak Veneer Packages.

|       |   | Per doz. |
|-------|---|----------|
| 2-lb. | - | - 26/-   |
| 4 ,,  | - | - 50/-   |
| 7 ,,  | _ | - 90/-   |
|       |   | ·        |
|       |   |          |

Variegated Salts in Stoppered Bottles.

|                     |   | 1 | Per doz. |
|---------------------|---|---|----------|
| 20-oz.              | - | - | 30/-     |
| 30 ,,               | - | - | 40/-     |
| 40 ,,               | - | - | 50/-     |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. | _ | _ | 96/-     |
| 8 ,,                | _ | - | 132/-    |

Customers' names free on 3 dozen of a pattern, assorted sizes.

SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED.

Telephone: HOP 4170 (2 lines).

annormani Augustiniani

WILLIAM TOOGOOD LTD.
77, SOUTHWARK ST
LONDON, S.E.I.

Telegrams:
"TOOGOOD,
BOROH,
LONDON."

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回 回 Selling

and would keenly appreciate, a monopoly in respect of a good leading line for your district.

one chemist in every town, or district in large towns, to stock and push the sale of our

THE BRITISH ANTI-FILM DENTAL CREAM

DOES WHITEN, POLISH, CLEANSE. AND PRESERVE THE TEETH AS NO OTHER DENTIFRICE CAN.

WE CAN-AND WILL-MAKE IT WORTH WHILE FOR CHEMIST TO BE THE

#### 'D.P.' Man

FOR HIS DISTRICT.

> RETAIL PRICE 1/6

Large Tube.

TRADE PRICE

12/per dozen.

Subject to Further

Discounts. 10% 1-gross lots.

7½% on 6-doz. lots.

5% on 3-doz. lots.

Showing a profit of over 50%

Carr. Paid. Cases Free.

WRITE US-

THE SPA TOILET COMPANY, Leamington

Spa.

# EARBORN LTD

Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.1. 

#### Toilet Specialties.

|                                    |       | per doz.                | Price           |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| PILENTA SOAP                       | •••   | to Retailer             | r P.A.T.<br>1/- |
| PROLACTUM                          |       | 10/-                    | 1/-             |
| PARSIDIUM JELLY                    | •••   | 10/-                    | 1/-             |
| ALLACITE OF ORAN                   | 1GE   |                         |                 |
| BLOSSOM                            | •••   | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| BORANIUM                           |       | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| CLEMINITE                          | •••   | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| COLLIANDUM                         |       | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| PERGOL                             | •••   | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| TEKKO PASTE                        |       | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| STALLAX                            |       | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| JETTALINE                          |       | 31/6                    | 3/6             |
| PHEMINOL                           |       | 36/-                    | 4/-             |
| MENNALINE                          | •••   | 36/-                    | 4/-             |
| For the eyelashes.  MERCOLIZED WAX |       | 31/6                    | 3/6             |
| STYMOL                             |       | 36/-                    | 4/-             |
| For oily complexions and           |       | eads.                   | •               |
| SILMERINE Hair-curling fluid.      | • • • | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| BARSYDE                            |       | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| Dandruff eradicator. TAMMALITE     |       | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| LIQUID PERGOL                      | •••   | 31/6                    | 3/6             |
| BICROLIUM                          |       | locally.<br><b>22/6</b> | 2/6             |
| HARAPOSA the hands.                |       | 22/6                    | 2/6             |
| COCONOIDS                          |       | 31/6                    | 3/6             |
| For figure development.            |       |                         |                 |

#### The Products of Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

| CLYNOL BERRIES |   | 1 | 36/ <b>-</b><br>58/6 | 4/-<br>6/6 |
|----------------|---|---|----------------------|------------|
| For obesity.   | - | ( | 30/0                 | 0/0        |

SOFT PALERIUM...

LIQUID NAIL POLISH ... Brilliant and lasting,

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses. 

#### COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd. Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.

South Africa: LENNON Ltd. Cape Town, etc. SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.

India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., Calcutta.

New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America), Ltd., Calla
Salta 264, Buenos Aires.

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36



JUST as regularly as night follows day so gnats and other stinging insects come with summer. But now instead of merely being a pest they produce a profit.

Their victims call for protection. Gibbs offer it in "Insectol" which provides complete immunity from bites or relief after bites.

Thousands of people testify to Insectol's efficacy. Many more will want it this summer. It is invaluable to motorists, golfers, cyclists, anglers, gardeners, tennis players, cricketers, and out-of-door folk in general.

Make sure you stock this profit-bringing product. Incidentally it will make new customers for you—satisfied customers, because they will have been introduced to Gibbs Quality.

Write to-day for full trade terms of—



From the original drawing by Erel.

#### THE EVAN WILLIAMS' **EMULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOOS**

in liquid form (2 sizes)

in powder form (packets)

They are well up to the Evan Williams' standard of production, sell freely, and give a handsome profit. Write for "The Shampoo Salesman," which gives full details of all our Preparations.

THE EVAN WILLIAMS CO., LTD., 18 & 18a Ogle Street, LONDON, W.1.

The largest Shampoo Specialists in the world.

TO CREATE SALE YOU MUST OFFER ORIGINALITY AS WELL AS VALUE, QUALITY AND PRICE!!!!

#### We have made the manufacture of ! POWDER PUFFS

our one speciality, and by constantly creating new distinctive models are able to satisfy the most exacting need of feminine vanity.

The fact that many are looking to us for ideas and the steadily increasing demand for our goods are proof that ORIGINALITY as a selling point is worth studying ORIGINALITY and INDIVIDUALITY are distinctive features of the Powder Puffs we manufacture, and our prices

consistent with quality are most advantageous.
Convince yourself by favouring us with a visit and inspect
the wide range we have on show. Our Wholesale and
Export Price List is posted free to any wholesaler or shipper or request.

J. R. BOURLAT, GOES & CO., 22 Prince's Road, HOLLAND PARK, W.11.

NEW PHONE NUMBER: PARK 240.

# L. LEICHNER'S GREASE PAINTS, &c. Now to be obtained from your Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents— VANITIES LIMITED 15a Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, W.C.2. PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. All lines in stock.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

PROTECTIVE OVERALL CLOTHING

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

KHAKI DRILL WAREHOUSE COATS,

7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6.

E DRILL JACKETS, 6/6, 7/6, 10/6.

WHITE DRILL LABORATORY COATS, 10/6, 12/11, 15/11.

BLACK DRILL WAREHOUSE COATS. 18/6.

Postage on Coats 9d. each.

POST ORDERS Promptly and Carefully Executed. We pay postage on all orders over 20/ Samples and special quotations for quantities sent on request.

STOCK SIZES, 34 to 44 Chest. When writing us measure Chest over waistcoat.

GARDINER & Co. (THE SCOTCH HOUSE)

(Dept. T.)

1 COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON, E.1. Wires: "DURASTILE, LONDON." Phone: Ave. 6650 (4 Lines.)

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Write us for Copy of New Illustrated Style Booklet.

A SFLENDID DUPLICATE BOOKS

Specially Printed with Your Own Name, Trade and Address

By using Duplicate or Tripticate Books, valuable time is saved Facsimile copies are

obtained at one writing by the aid of the carbon paper.



leaves are carefully Perforated to tear out cleanly. Also the

The

numbering is clear and accurate. giving a superior ? finish.

The 'Charterhouse' Duplicate Order or Memo. Book

Made only with 100 printed tear-outs 8 × 4½, and 100 plain duplicates. 1st leaf-good white bank paper, printed any ordinary heading, and perforated. 2nd leaf-white paper, plain and fast. Wired binding stout Kraft flush paper covers; one sheet of carbon per book.

PRICES PER BOOK.

12 books, 1/9: 24, 1 8; 36, 1/7; 48, 1/6; 72, 1/5; 144, 1.4. These books can also be had size 10 x 12 -100-leaf in duplicate, 12 books, 3/- each, Numbering in duplicate, 40, per book extra These books can be supplied with cash lines at same prices.

Manufactured and sold only by

J. C. KING, Limited, 42 to 60 Goswell Road, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Telep.: Clerkenwell 2317, 2318, 2181. Telegs.: "Mainboom London." [3 THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

## A few of PRICE'S **SPECIALITIES**

at the

#### Chemists' Exhibition. June 19-23.

- I. "A Summer Night" Perfume. "Like a Garden in the Gloaming."
- II. Old English Lavender Squares. A delightfully refreshing soap in neat wooden boxes. N.B.—This soap is also put up in VISITORS' SIZE.
- III. Zinco Cream Soap for the skin. Reserved exclusively for Chemists.
- IV. White Geranium Toilet Soap. Equal to the finest French Soaps.
- V. "Regina" Shaving Soap.
  - "Regina" Solidified Brilliantine.
  - "Regina" Shampoo Powders.
  - "Regina" Shaving Powder.
- VI. Other special brands and packings for Chemists' own trade, etc., etc.

#### PRICE'S STAND IS No. 61.

We shall be pleased to see you.

N.B. A few admission tickets still available for our trade friends.

PRICE'S Battersea, S.W.11.





# Message to Assistants: Win £100!

T'S enterprise that wins-both the ■ DE LUZY Trade Competition and your Chemist-Proprietor's hearty approbation.

The DE LUZY £100 Competition to Assistants is simplicity itself. nothing to enter.

Write in less than 250 words what you consider the best method of introducing DE LUZY to a possible customer. Cash Prizes:—1st, £50; 2nd, £25; 3rd, £10; 4th, 5th and 6th, a £5 note.

No good Chemist need hesitate to

#### RECOMMEND DE LUZY

It is a splendid proprietary, yielding a generous profit, selling widely to discriminating Frenchwomen, gaining thousands of satisfied customers daily in Britain.

If your Employer has sent us a £5 order, ask him for a Competition Coupon; if not, write to us direct and we will send you the Coupons you require. You may send in as many entries as you like before the

Closing Date of Competition, June 23rd, 1922.



General Manager: W. H. CALNAN 3 LONDON WALL AVENUE, E.C.2.

Telephone: WALL 9966. Telephone ( ) / 12/2 / 2000

At CUTTING **PRICES** to meet the times.

# ELL CELEBRATED

**BRUSHES** 



Made at our own Factories.

AXMINSTER, DEVON.



LONDON:







MANY SUCCESSES IN THE RECENT EXAMINATIONS! Your Opportunity to

PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the Course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition by Correspondence for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (D.B.O.A.), or the

National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.)

Write for full particulars-

C. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.I.O., etc. BARNET. 64 High Street

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. WESTMINSTER

#### UNIVERSAL SYSTEM

Fee (British Isles) £1-1-0.

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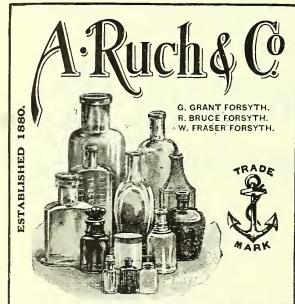
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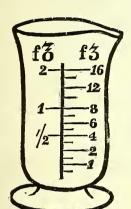
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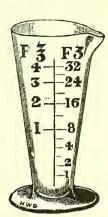
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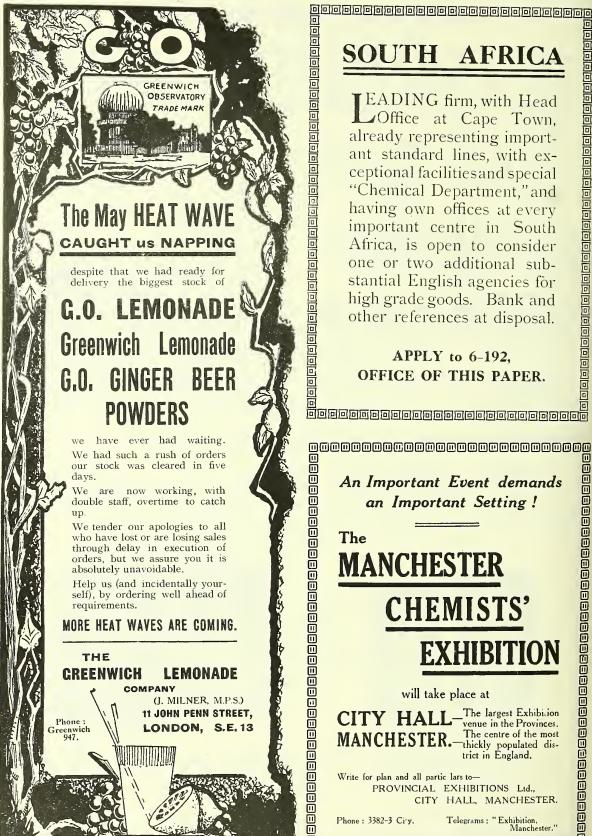
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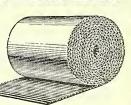
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## Wills

Mr. James Chapman Pentney, chemist and dentist, 15 Grangecourt Road, Stamford Hill, London, N., who died on February 9, intestate, left estate of the gross value of £1,400 13s. 9d., of which £202 2s. 9d. is net personalty. Administration of the estate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Elsie Blanche Pentney.

MR. REES LLOYD, chemist and druggist, 62 Tylacelyn Road, Penygraig, who died on September 17, left estate of the gross value of £4,752, with net personalty £2,209 6s. 10d. He left his house, 62 Tylacelyn Road, Penygraig, Glam., to his wife for life, with remainder to his son, Arthur Stewart Lloyd, and his issue, and his business as a chemist to his last-named son, charged with the suitable maintenance of his (testator's) widow.

ALDERMAN ALLWOOD SIMPSON, J.P., chemist and druggist, 127 Stamford Street, Stalybridge, who died on April 10, left estate valued at £6,674 14s. 2d. gross and £5,151 2s. net. The executors are Mrs. Simpson, the widow; Gibbon Simpson and Allwood Simpson, sons; and Frank Taylor. The testator gives his house and furniure to his wife for life and then for his daughters, Edith, Isabel, and Jessie, and the residue in trust for Mrs. Simpson for life, and then £100 cach to his said hree daughters, and the ultimate residue between all is children.

## English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers would send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections of the "C. & D."

#### Dental Board

The Registrar asks us to draw the attention of those who desire to obtain registration or entry under one of the various sections in the Dentists Act, 1921, to the fact that application should be made as quickly as possible, because time is passing. On the average about two months is occupied between the time that an application is received and the registration effected, and a person who is not registered when the Act comes into force, whether he has made application or not, will be prohibited from practising. For these reasons it is very desirable that any who intend to apply and have not yet done so should take steps without delay.

Golfing Match-Manchester v. Liverpool

The Manchester and District Pharmaceutical Golfing Society, in their first encounter with the Liverpool pharmacist golfers on May 24, had to bow the knee to the Merseyside fraternity. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent at the Chorlton Golf Club links, every one present



Photo

tremarko

voting it the most successful function yet held. The Liverpool contingent just came out first by 8 wins to 7. The course was in good condition, and the day was gloriously fine. The scores (all playing from scratch) were as follows:

| *** 0. | ic as ionoms    |       |                           |                  |             |
|--------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1.     | J. A. Collins   | •••   |                           | r. A. Fairbairn  | 0           |
| 2.     | G. R. Potts     |       | 7 to play)                | S. F. Alder      | 1 (1 up)    |
| 3.     | R. G. Edwards   | •••   |                           | J. M. Tallantyre |             |
|        | J. Aves         |       | 5 to play)                | A. J. Jewell     | 1 (1 up)    |
| 5.     | A. H. Turner    | •••   | 1 (3 up and<br>2 to play) | S. S. Halford    | 0           |
|        | T. Miller       |       | 0                         | J. G. Dunean     |             |
|        | E. N. Fox       | •••   |                           | C. Wherley       |             |
| 8.     | J. D. Guest     |       | 0                         | W. A. Wynne      | 1 (4 and 2) |
| 9.     | J. H. Franklin  | •••   | 1 (4 and 3)               | F. C. Cooling    | 0           |
| 10.    | W. Griffiths Hu | ighes | 0                         | H. L. Busbridge  | 1 (7 and 6) |
| 11.    | W. J. Gardner   |       | 1 (2 and 1)               | F. B. Derrick    | 0           |
| 12.    | J. H. Nidd      |       | 0                         | T. M. Lloyd      | 1 (3 and 2) |
| 13.    | J. S. Breese    |       | 0                         | F. J. Banks      | 1 (2 and 1) |
| 14.    | H. Woodhead     |       | 1 (7 and 5)               | D. H. Evans      | 0           |
| 15.    | E. S. Bury      |       | 1 (7 and 6)               | S. Jones         | 0           |
|        | •               |       | _                         |                  |             |
|        |                 |       | 7 wins                    |                  | 8 wins      |
|        |                 |       |                           |                  |             |

Mr. F. B. Derrick performed a remarkable feat by holing out in one on the seventh green—distance 177 yards. After tea a number of four-ball games were played. A Manchester city councillor (a friend of one of the party) was one of those—Messrs. Collins, Nidd, and Turner—who received the Liverpool golfing chemists on their arrival at the Central Station.

Sequel to a Fatal Poisoning Accident

A special sitting of the Royal Court of Jersey has been held for the purpose of considering the case in which, as reported in our last week's issue (p. 51), Mr. E. L. Thomas, chemist and druggist, 14 Bath Street, St. Helicr, gave a customer a solution of tartarated antimony in mistake for a solution of morphine. The Solicitor-General

reported that, on visiting Mr. Thomas's pharmacy to examine the books which should be kept for recording sales of poisons, Mr. Thomas was unable to produce any such books. Not satisfied with the explanations offered, he deemed it necessary to verify the nature and quantity of the poisons and "dangerous" drugs in Mr. Thomas's possession, and Drs. C. N. Le Brocq and H. J. Blampied made investigations accordingly. They subsequently reported that Mr. Thomas was, in their opinion, "in an unfit state to dispense poisonous and dangerous drugs." The Solicitor-General accordingly caused the pharmacy to be closed till the Royal Court could adjudicate on the matter. The Attorney-General asked that the licence to practice issued to Mr. Thomas in 1908 be suspended. Counsel for Mr. Thomas said that his client had recently lost his mother and daughter, and was bowed down with grief. He was badly in need of a holiday, and would, no doubt, be fit to carry on after a rest. The Court withdrew, for an indefinite period, Mr. Thomas's licence to practise as a chemist and druggist.

Window-displays and Shopping Weeks

The following paragraphs indicate the interest taken by chemists in various parts of the country in window-dressing:

At Ripon a traders' association has been formed, and one of its first duties is to organise a shopping week commencing on June 17.

At a window-dressing competition just held at Woolwich, the third prize in the class for "things to use" was awarded to Mr. I. Henneman, Ph.C., New Road, S.E. 18, and a highly commended certificate was granted to Boots, Ltd., Powis Street.

The Scarborough Townsmen's Association is arranging, with the co-operation of the Town Council, for a shopping and general carnival from June 19 to June 24, the aim being to develop holiday-making in June. Competitions for shop-decoration and window-dressing are being arranged.

In connection with the recent Bath "Spa attractions week" and special shopping display, Steel & Marsh, chemists, Milsom Street (proprietor, Mr. David A. Evans, chemist and druggist), obtained the first prize for one of their windows, and the fourth prize for the other, in the competition open to all trades. More than 230 windows were entered for the window-dressing competition.

At Leicester, a pleasing display has been made by Mr. Densham, Highcross Street, consisting of a fountain spraying in a miniature rock garden, connecting the fountain idea with lemonade and saline as summer beverages. Needhams, Ltd., High Street, have had a distinctive show of portrait lenses made by Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd. The total value of the lenses amounted to over £300. T. E. Butler, Son & Co., Sanvey Gate, are making a special display of Hawley's I.K

Birmingham

Mr. T. Easton is now Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, in succession to Mr. A. S. Cully.

"The Uplands," Blackwell, the residence of the late Sir Thomas Barclay, not having been sold at the recent auction, may now be treated for privately.

Articles from Denmark, Germany, Greece, Norway, Scandinavia and Switzerland were among those at the recent exhibition of samples in the Chamber of Commerce.

A lecture on "How to Help the Retailer to Sell a Proprietary Article" was given by Mr. Alec Nathan (managing director, Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd.) in Bingley Hall on May 30.

Alterations in Temple Row recall the fact that Dr. W. Sands Cox, F.R.S., who died in 1875, lived at No. 23. Dr. Sands Cox founded the school of medicine, which afterwards became Queen's College, and endowed dispensaries at Balsall Heath, Aston, and Hockley.

Mr. George Cadbury, jun., explained at a meeting of the Society of Friends on May 29 a scheme, which has proved successful in a certain large factory, for maintaining discipline among workers. Offenders are tried by tribunals composed of their fellow-workers and put on probation for a year. Liverpool

Aerial photography has entered upon a new era of daily activity.

Bookings for the Liverpool Pharmacists' Club's first day excursion on Whit Monday are numerous

Mr. Alfred Chapman (from London) has taken up the duties of publicity manager to Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association has fixed its charabanc excursion (outwards via Queensferry and Mold, home via Llandegla and Chester) for July 12.

A New Brighton chemist's errand-boy, according to a paragraph in the local Press, drank from a bottle containing a solution of strychnine while out delivering medicine, and was discovered later in a serious condition. It is believed that he will recover.

Liverpool received with painful surprise the news of the death of Mr. W. L. Currie, Glasgow. He lectured during his presidential year before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and his robust health explained the account he gave of his journeyings. (See p. 53.)

#### Sheffield

Mr. M. Appleton, son of Mr. A. J. Appleton, Darnall, is on a visit to this country after twenty years in California.

Mr. Douglas Stephenson, a Pereira medallist, well known in Sheffield, has joined the staff of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Nominations for the council of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society should be forwarded at once to Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Stockwell, B.Sc., lecturer in chemistry at the Central Secondary School, has offcred to retire in favour of a younger man.

Mr. E. A. Bagley, writing from the House of Commons to the local Press, holds that the fine-chemical industry should be given adequate temporary assistance by the Government for the sake of the future safety of the country.

#### Miscellaneous

Poisoning.—An inquest was held at Thames Ditton, on May 30, on the body of Mr. Gerald Frank Gates, late general manager to the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., Oxford Street, London, W. The evidence showed that Mr. Gates had committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide after leaving a pathetic letter to his wife concerning his loss of employment. The coroner recorded a verdict to the effect that the deceased was of unsound mind at the time.

In the Courts.—At Bradford City Police Court, on May 24, Ernest Gabott was fined £2 for stealing patent medicines, the property of his employers, Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., and was ordered to repay the amount at which the articles were valued.—At Mansion House Police Court. London, on May 26, Wladmir Nowytsky was fined £500 (in default three months' imprisonment), and Barnett Shombrott £1,500 (in default six months' imprisonment). for harbouring and unlawfully dealing in 154 lb. of uncustomed saccharin, of the treble value and duty of £3.395 14s.

FLEMSH EXHIBITION.—We are informed that at Bruges, in connection with the Flemish Science Congress, which takes place from July 30 to August 7, an exhibition will be held comprising surgical appliances, electrical apparatus, x-ray equipments, pharmaceutical preparations, and cognate products. The Congress already numbers about 2,000 members, and a large attendance is expected. The exhibition is open to the public, and, as no charge is made for admission, the opportunity for manufacturers to extend their scope is considered an excellent one. Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. G. Jonckheere, 18 Elisabethlaan, Bruges.

Wholesale druggists' cricket championship.—A match, "Allenburys" (the last season's champions) v. "The Rest of the League," was played at Walthamstow, London, E., on May 21. Each team consisted of twelve players, "The Rest" being selected by taking three from

each of the four other teams in the League—viz., The British Drug Houses; Burgoyne, Burbidges; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb; Stevenson & Howell. "Allenburys" batted first, and, after losing four wickets for 15 runs, managed, chiefly through Bell, to reach a total of 80. "The Rest" made a good start, scoring 55 before the fourth wicket fell. Chief credit for this was due to Rouse and Chinnock, of Burgoyne's. The next four wickets were dismissed without any addition to the score, and the whole side was out for 59. For the winners Blick took 5 wickets for 12 runs.

Ayrton's NEW BUILDING.—In celebration of the completion of the new building, erected on the site of the block gutted by fire in March 1921, the directors of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, invited the staff, over 600 of whom responded, to a "house warming" on May 27. The items, which comprised dancing, concert, and refreshments, lasted five hours, and was organised by the special Social Committee. The programme was attractively produced at the new printing-works of the company. Speeches were ruled out of place, but Mr. W. H. Saunders pictured how, after the fire, neither directors nor staff were despondent, but all went forward until now the business and its staff were as fit as any in the kingdom. He paid warm tribute to his co-helpers, and had words of congratulation and admiration for the many old employees, half a dozen of whom had over fifty years' service, and many more exceeded forty years.

FEDERATION OF MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES.—The annual meeting of the Federation of Medical and Allied Services is to be held on June 7 at 12 Stratford Place. Eondon, W. 1, and will be followed by the annual dinner at the Café Royal, Regent Street. The report of the Executive states that during the past year its aim has been to make the Federation as widely representative as possible of all concerned in the health services. With the exception of three or four societies representing State medicine, the Federation includes all the representative bodies of medical practice and all those in the professions allied to medicine. Attempts have been made to secure exemption from jury service for nurses, and it is hoped eventually to secure this. The Federation has been pressing for an inquiry into the working of the National Insurance Act: it is added that "all sections of the medical and allied professions now appear to favour an inquiry." No mention is made of the reduced payments made to panel doctors and chemists, but the report remarks that the Federation accepted the recommendations of the Geddes Committee as a necessary contribution to national economy.

## Irish News

## Brevities

Mr. W. Allen, Ph.C., has opened a medical hall in Cloughjordan.

Miss Ryan, Dublin, has been appointed analyst to the Lengford County Council at a remuneration of £50 a year.

#### Belfast

Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., R.D., wholesale druggist, King Street, Belfast, who is a notable North of Ireland stock-breeder, was again among the prize-winners at the recent Royal Agricultural Show.

All persons claiming to be creditors of Mr. William Knox Young, R.D., late of 99 Wellesley Avenue and 58 Sandy Row, deceased, are requested to furnish forthwith particulars (in writing) of such claims to Carson & McDowell, solicitors, 51 Royal Avenue.

At the County Court, on May 27, John Cleary, chemist's assistant, claimed £200 in respect of personal injuries while employed in Mr. T. Finnegan's pharmacy in Royal Avenue on August 31. There was a good deal of firing, and some persons who had been hit were brought into the shop to receive first aid. He himself was then attacked. A decree was given for £20 and £2 2s, costs.

## Scottish News

#### Brevities

Mr. M. Jamieson, chemist and druggist, has been appointed to supply drugs to the Montrose Parish Council.

Mr. D. McGeorge, chemist and druggist, Coupar Angus, has been appointed to supply drugs to the Coupar Town Council.

#### Dundee

Dundee chemists have been warned by the police that prescriptions for heroin tablets may be presented bearing an incorrect signature.

Extract of malt with cod-liver oil is sometimes prescribed in four-ounce quantities for panel patients. Formerly there were complaints of over-prescribing this preparation.

#### Edinburgh

The partnership carried on at 5 Roxburgh Street by Dr. J. F. Seale and Dr. A. F. Caddell, chemists and aruggists, has been dissolved. The latter will continue to practise at 86 Holyrood Road and 22 Windsor Street.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held a competition for the Dick challenge medal over the Dod Head course, Burntisland, on May 23, with the following result: (1) Mr. A. J. Clark; (2) Mr. John Noble; (3) Messrs, J. P. Gibb and R. G. Wright (equal). Ladies' Section: (1) Miss Robertson; (2) Miss Cowie.

## Glasgow

An exhibition of samples of foreign-made goods, held in the McLellan Galleries recently, included a selection of perfumes.

Professor F. O. Bower, Glasgow University, formerly an examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society, is giving a series of lectures on "The Vegetation of the Seasons."

Mr. Donald Macauley, who represents J. C. Eno, Ltd., The Pepsodent Tooth Paste Co., and Mrs. Pommeroy, Ltd., in Scotland, has removed to more commodious premises at 99 Glasford Strect.

The annual angling competition of the Glasgow Pharmacists' Angling Club will be held on Loch Leven on June 27. Any pharmacist wishing to take part should communicate with the secretary, Mr. D. S. Gowans, 556 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, not later than June 12.

## New Books

Pennethorne, Gwyneth.—Guide to Assistant's Examination in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Apothecaries' Hall.  $6\frac{7}{8}$  in.  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. Pp. 266. 6s. Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London. [Divided into two parts, dealing (1) with materia medica, and (2) with practical pharmacy and dispensing. The materia-medica portion occupies 200 pages, the method adopted being to give the names of the article, its source, characters, solubility, incompatibilities, and dose. The information in the section on pharmacy and dispensing is slight, but probably sufficient for the purpose of the Apothecaries' Assistant examination. A table of doses is given at the end.]

Bennett, Reginald R.—Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin for Students of Medicine and Pharmacy. Third edition. 7\(^3\) in by 4\(^3\) in. Pp. 374. 10s. 6d. J & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, London, W. [The first edition, published in 1906, was the successor of Pereira's "Selecta \(^2\) Præscriptis," which was the textbook on prescription Latin for several generations of students. The third edition has been revised, especially in regard to the vocabularies, with a view of simplifying the book. The first part is a summary of Latin grammar applied to pharmacy, subsequent sections dealing with the abbreviations used in prescriptions and verbatim translations of a large number of prescriptions. It is the best book on the subject for pharmacy students.]

## British Pharmaceutical Conference

The local Committee of the forthcoming meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has sent out during the present week the following

#### Programme.

Monday, July 24.

Reception at the Castle by the Mayor of Nottingham (Alderman Berryman). Evening.

Tuesday, July 25.

9.30 a.m. Opening Session at the University College— Welcome by the Mayor. Address by the President, Prof. H. G. Greenish, F.I.C., F.L.S. Science Papers. Ladies' Excursions.—Lace Factory, St. Mary's Church.

1 p.m. Luncheon at the Arboretum Rooms.

2,15 p.m. Meetings of Science and Practice Sections.

3.30 p.m. Garden Party at the Castle.

7.45 for 8 p.m. Dinner at the Victoria Hall.

Wednesday, July 26.

9.30 a.m. Meetings of Science and Practice Sections. 10 a.m. Ladies' Excursions.—Lace Factory, St. Mary's Church, Nottingham Market, etc.

1 p.m. Lunch at the Arboretum Rooms.

2.15 p.m. Closing Session.

8.30 p.m. Smoking Concert at the Victoria Hall.

10.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Dance at the Victoria Hall.

Thursday, July 27.

10 a.m. All-day Excursion to Dovedale (Thorpe Cloud and Alsop-en-le-dale Railway Stations). Lunch and Tea at the "Peveril of the Peak" Hotel. Arriving back in Nottingham about 6.30 p.m.

8.30 p.m. Smoking Concert at the Victoria Hall.

Friday, July 28.

Bowls Competition Golf-Stroke Competition.

Tennis.

## HOTELS AND HOSTELS

The following hotels have offered to reserve rooms for members of the Conference, and it is requested that early application may be made, as accommodation is limited. Application should be made direct to the particular hotel required:

Victoria Station Hotel. George Hotel. Rufford Hotel. Black Boy Hotel. Flying Horse Hotel. Gresham Hotel.

Portland Hotel.

The two hostels placed at the disposal of the local Committee are Waverley House (where accommodation will be provided for married couples) and Mapperley Hall (for single men). The terms are from 7s. 6d. to 10s. for dinner, bed, and breakfast, and applications must be nade to the local Conference secretary (Mr. E. C. Carr, 21 Long Row, Nottingham) for rooms at either hostel before July 1. The secretary will be glad to give any information or to book rooms for visitors at any hotel (except the headquarters hotel) upon receiving an intimation to that effect. As has already been stated, visitors wishing to stay at the headquarters hotel must apply to the general secretaries of the Conference (Messrs. R. R. Bennett and C. H. Hampshire).

#### TENNIS, BOWLS, AND GOLF

Tennis.-A tournament has been arranged for Friday, at 10 a.m., for ladies and gentlemen, at the West Bridg ford Masonic Hall. There will be no entrance-fec, and prizes will be offered ..

Bowls.—A tournament has been arranged for Friday, at 10 a.m., for ladies and gentlemen, at the West Bridgford Masonic Hall. There will be no entrance-fee, and prizes will be offered. Lunch will be provided at the Masonic Hall at a cost of 2s. 6d. a head, and entries for both competitions must be sent to Mr. G. J. R. Parkes. 109 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, so that adequate arrangements may be made.

Golf.—A stroke competition will be held on the Bulwell Hall course on Friday morning; the train leaves Nottingham (Victoria) at 9.10 a.m. Tickets (including railway fare, lunch, and green-fees), 7s. 6d. each, for which application should be made to Mr. W. J. Clay, 40 Carlton

Street, Nottingham.

BOOKS OF TICKETS

The price of the tickets has been fixed at two guineas a book; this includes: Tickets for dinner only, 10s. 6d.; tickets for day excursion (including lunch and tea), £1 2s. 6d.; tickets for two luncheons, 10s.; tickets for dance, 5s. Separate tickets for one or more items may be obtained at these prices. A souvenir handbook is being issued, which will contain all the tickets required, along with a guide to the city. Applications for tickets must be received not later than July 1, and it will greatly facilitate the smooth working of local arrangements if members will kindly adhere to this date.

#### THE THURSDAY SMOKING CONCERT

Dr. F. W. Crossley-Holland asks us to issue the following appeal for assistance with the programme of the

smoking concert fixed for July 27:

The Thursday evening B.P.C. smoking concert (July 27) at Nottingham has been entrusted to my care. I should greatly esteem any help which your readers can give me by offering to appear on the programme with a song, instrumental solo, recitation, monologue, conjuring, etc. anyone willing to assist kindly communicate with me direct to "The Thatches," Soulbury, Leighton Buzzard?

## Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary" 1922, p. 277

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," May 10, 1922.)

"Vesa"; for tooth-powder (48). By Miriam G. Bellairs, 80 Central Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19. 423,127.
"Selflake" for bath soap (48). By Selfridge & Co., Ltd., 400 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. 423,819.
"Geldab"; for all goods (48). By F. Walker, "The Holme," Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington. 423,852.

Holme," Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington. (Associated.)
"SUEDENE"; for a preparation for cleaning suède leather (50). By A. W. Stansfield, Beech House, Aldingham Road, Scales, near Ulverston. 423,568.
"DEWLEAF"; for a herb preparation for smoking (50). By A. Parellada, 4 Marble Arch, London, W. 1. 423,666.

A. Parellada, 4 Marble Arch, London, W. I. 425,666.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," May 17, 1922.)

"Carbatan"; for all goods (1). By Gerb- und Farbstoff werke H. Renner & Co. Actien-Gesellschaft, Billhorner Canalstrasse 20, Hamburg, Germany. 423,997.

"Minaret"; for water-glass, disinfectants, etc. (2). By Bleasdale, Ltd., 23 Colliergate, York, B 422,515.

"Just Sow"; for fertilisers (2). By T. E. Grove, 322 Birchfield Road, Birmingham. 423,616.

"Crephol"; for disinfectants (2). By McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., 65 Port Street, Manchester. 424,402.

"Normalax" on oval shape; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Reinschild Chemical Co., 47 Barclay Street, New York, U.S.A. 419,226.

"Iridal" and "Dona La Vista" on device of circle and two triangles; for medicated eye preparations (3). By Società Anonima "Iridal," 44 Via Cernaia, Turin, Italy. 421,612.

"Rajah"; for goods (42). By G. Bromage & Co., Ltd., 9 and 10 Foster Lane, London, E.C. 2, 422,204.

Italy. 421,612.
"RAJAH"; for goods (42). By G. Bromage & Co., Ltd., 9 and 10 Foster Lane, London, E.C. 2. 422,204.
"PULVO": for food substances (42). By Pulvo, Ltd., 85 Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 4. 422,835.
"BYCOLLA": for food substances (42). By Bicol, Ltd., Hope Street, Grimsby. 423,068. (Associated.)
"Sozo" on circle; for aerated beverages (44). By Clayton & Jowett, Ltd., 5 Concert Street, Liverpool. 423,274.

1922

## Legal Reports

Chemist's Commission Claim.—Mr. Justice McCardie entered judgment in the King's Bench Division, Justice on May 29, in the action in which Frederick Joseph On May 29, in the action in which Trederick Joseph Osborne, chemist, 69 Edith Road, West Kensington, sued Theophilus Morgan Davies, chemist, Coventry Street, Piccadilly, for £250 commission alleged to be due, or alternatively on account (C. & D., March 11, p. 42). Plaintiff had acted as manager of a chemist's shop in Coventry Street, and his lordship had directed that an Coventry Street, and his lordship had directed that an account should be taken by a qualified accountant to show the amount due to plaintiff as commission. Plaintiff had claimed that he was entitled to commission on the profits, and that ultimately it was agreed he should be paid the £250 that he claimed in lieu of commission. The defendant denied there was any agreement to pay £250, contending that he promised commission only as an encouragement to the assistants if they made the business of the street of the second street and the street as the street of the second street as the street of the str an encouragement to the assistants if they made the business a success. It was a profit-sharing idea, but after the departure of the Australians and after the officers had spent their gratuities "the business dropped like a stone." His lordship ordered an account, and Mr. Melville, for plaintiff, now asked for judgment for £89 9s. 10d., saying that was the amount the accountant had found to be due to plaintiff as commission on the basis his lordship had laid down. The defendant, who now appeared in person, said the figure arrived at by the accountant was the one he had suggested, and owing to his lordship having stated that his (defendant's) accounts were cooked he (defendant) had been stigmatised throughwere cooked he (defendant) had been stigmatised throughout the trade. His lordship then had the accountant put in the witness-box, and asked him: "Can you say that defendant's books are fairly accurate?" Witness: Yes. Certainly there was no attempt whatever to hide anything. I won't say they were inaccurate, but any inaccuracy that there was was due to ignorance and not to dishonesty. His lordship then remarked to defendant: "You can tell your friends that an accountant has looked into your books and has formed the view that any inaccuracies he discovered are due to ignorance and not to dishonesty." Defendant: But the figures came out quite correct. It is only because we kept them in a different way. His lordship entered judgment for plaintiff for £89 9s. 10d. and costs. Defendant remarked that if he had conducted the case himself instead of having counsel his lordship would have had a different idea. His lordship said it was the common practice for litigants who lost to blame their counsel.

Solbury Petty Sessions, on May 23, Mr. William Bowen Jones, chemist and druggist, Broad Street, was charged on eight counts with supplying morphine hydrochloride without a proper certificate or prescription as provided for by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. Mr. P. Haddock prosecuted, and Mr. R. G. Pullen appeared for Mr. Jones. In opening the case, Mr. Haddock said that the defendant's register was properly kept. A police superintendent, on inspecting the register, found that 2 drachms of morphine hydrochloride had been supplied to William Hurst on eight different dates. The supply was a regular 2 drachms a fortnight. There was an entry that Dr. Johnson, apparently a qualified medical man, had issued the prescriptions. The prescriptions were all imperfectly addressed and signed "William Johnson." Inquiries were made, and it was found that there was a Walter Johnson, M.B., in Lancashire, but the doctor whom Hurst had consulted in August was Dr. George Henry Johnson, and the latter gave Hurst a prescription for 4 gr. The prescriptions produced were not signed by Dr. G. H. Johnson, nor issued by him, and there was not, nor had there been, a doctor named Walter Johnson at Romsey. It was admitted that the defendant made some inquiry, for he had referred to the medical directory, but had he made proper use of it he might have doubted the genuineness of the prescriptions. The prescription stated, "Dose as arranged," but no doctor would prescribe a dangerous drug in that way. The signatures on these prescriptions were not the same. Dr. George H. Johnson, Romsey, stated in evidence that he did not issue the prescriptions,

and he knew no Dr. Walter Johnson at Romsey. Hurst had consulted him, and he had prescribed for him. Mr. Pullen said that the defendant had never been before a Court previously. The Act was of the nature of emergency legislation, and, like many Acts of the present day, it was impossible to understand it without going to the High Court. It was quite possible for an innocent man to go to prison. These prescriptions were sent to the defendant by a man he knew, and knew to be educated, and they appeared to be in order for all the usual purposes of the Act. Hurst was known to Mr. Jones as a drug-taker for some thirty years, and he absolutely trusted him. The register was properly kept. The Bench imposed a fine of 30s. on each summons—£12 in all.—Hurst was then charged with unlawfully procuring the drug, and pleaded "Not guilty," or alternatively that he was justified in breaking the law to save his life He was fined £1 on each of the eight charges—£8 in all.

Hair Damage Claim.— Mr. Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division, on May 31, heard an action brought by Lady Violet Henrietta Williams against Tarlita, hair specialists, of Oxford Street, W., claiming damages for personal injuries caused, she alleged, through defendants' negligence in the treatment of her hair. Defendants denied any negligence. Mr. Giveen and Mr. Gentle were for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. W. Elkins for the defence. Lady Williams said that in June last year she went to defendants for treatment to have white hairs removed. She was assured that it could be done without injury to her hair. Defendants' assistant used a liquid which caused her a burning sensation. Some of her hair afterwards came off in little bits as if it had been cut. It used to be long, but after defendants treated it her hair was short. Previously she had used only pure henna. Her hair had always been long and in good condition. Dr. David Walsh, senior physician to the London Skin Hospital for thirty years, said henna would not cause Lady Williams' hair to break and fall off. Dr. C. A. Morris, of Chester Square, said Lady Williams' hair had ragged edges when he saw it after her visit to defendants, but the skin was not harmed. For the defence, Dr. Muriel Elsie Landau, of Welbeck Street, said she examined plaintiff's hair last November, and it was rather brittle. It was growing and not permanently injured. Mr. Joseph Kotowski, assistant at defendants, said when he saw Lady Williams' hair at first it was "all colours." He used first of all a cleansing liquid to remove the black patches, and she said it "stung." He said it always did patches, and she said it "stung." He said it always did so. Afterwards he used the dye to make the hair a niform colour. When Lady Williams complained later, You have spoiled my hair," he examined it and said uniform colour. "Your hair is exactly the same as it was before." other complaints had been made after using the liquid in question. Mr. G. Bailey, the defendant trading as Tarlita, said the liquid in question was a preparation by a French doctor. It was perfectly harmless. Dr. T. P. Beddoes, of Cavendish Square, and Dr. Thomas Dutton, of New Cavendish Street, said the preparations defendants used could not do the injury of which Lady Williams complained. His lordship said that he was satisfied that something was done to plaintiff's head in defendants' shop which made her hair fall out and break. He did not know what it was. Lady Williams' damages could not be heavy. She would have judgment for £25. with costs.

## Gazette

## Bankruptcy Acts

ADJUDICATION

Steven, G., 208 Upper Chorlton Road and 118 Chorlton Road, Old Trafford, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist, under the style of G. Steven & Co.

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

Skeat, C., 609 High Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, chemist and druggist.

## New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

René Heymans, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. R. Heymans is chairman and first permanent director. R.O.: 9-10 Domingo Street, Old Street, London, E.C.

Brown Bros. (South Shields), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, analytical, manufacturing, and consulting chemists and druggists, opticians, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, etc. The permanent directors are: R. H. Brown and F. A. Brown, Glenhurst, South Shields.

FUEL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical analysts, chemical consultants, and consultant engineers, etc. The first directors are: N. M. Rankin, B.Sc., 62 Blackford Avenue, Edinburgh, analytical chemist; T. M. Rankin; T. B. Rankin; and R. Millar. R.O.: 15a Duncan Street, Edinburgh.

Dorsan & Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £500. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturer of surgical and other appliances, medical bookseller, and general merchant, carried on by H. C. Courtney, as "Dorsan & Co.," at 68 Waterloo Road, S.E. The first directors are: H. C. Courtney and A. J. Courtney. R.O.: 4 Regent Street, London, S.W. 1.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and repairers of, agents for and dealers in, agricultural and horticultural machinery, manures, feeding-stuffs, insecticides, agricultural poisons, etc. E. A. Buckle is permanent managing director. R.O.: 39 Victoria Street, Westminster.

Woodcliff, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of the Argento silver cleaner, and of all chemical, electrical, and mechanical processes or appliances for treating silver, silver plate, or other metals, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. F. Woodburn. R.O.: 33 Southwick Street, Paddington, London, W. 2.

CHARLES HARRISON & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £3,000. Objects: To take over the business of a wholesale chemist and druggist carried on by Mrs. M. E. Harrison, 26 Chapel Street, Salford, as "Charles Harrison & Sons." The permanent directors are: Mrs. M. Harrison, W. H. Harrison, and A. Harrison, 54 Egerton Road, Withington. R.O.: 26 Chapel Street, Salford

Thomas Ridley & Son (Chemists), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £10,000. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist, druggist, and optician carried on by T. Ridley and T. M. Ridley at English Street, Peascod's Lane, and Botchergate, Carlisle. The first directors are: T. Ridley, Mrs. I. Ridley, and T. M. Ridley, all of 18 Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle. R.O.: 9 English Street, Carlisle.

Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. (proprietors of Glaxo).—The directors announce that in view of the insistent demand for Glaxo, both at home and abroad, further capital is necessary to deal with the increased business. It has been decided, therefore, to issue £250,000 further capital in the form of additional 7 per cent. "A" cumulative preference shares of £1 each and to offer them to the shareholders at par in the proportion of one new share for every three shares of any class now held by them. The present issued capital amounts to £768,290, consisting of £250,000 in "A" 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares, £400,000 in 8 per cent. cumulative participating preferred ordinary shares, and 118,290 ordinary shares, of which 107,290 are fully paid and 11,000 are paid up to various amounts. Applications must reach the company not later than June 9, 1922.

## Stock Exchange Prices

| Diock Exchange   |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| £1 Shares unless otherwise stated  | Dec.<br>30  | Apr.<br>28   | May 30   |
| Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £10 5% Pref. £10 Ash (Claudius), Sons & Co., Ord Barclay & Sons, 5% Pref Benger's Food, Ord Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10 Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord. "7% "B" Prefd. Ord. Boots Cash Chemister Fastern & Y. "A" | s. d.<br>20 3<br>12 6<br>25 0<br>20 6<br>2 9<br>30 0<br>£53<br>17 3<br>17 0   | s. d.<br>20 3<br>40 0<br>62 6<br>17 6<br>2 6<br>30 0<br>£5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub><br>18 6<br>18 0   | s. d.<br>19 6<br>28 9<br>65 0<br>17 3<br>2 6<br>30 0<br>£5\frac{3}{4}<br>18 6<br>18 6  |
| Pref   | 15 6  | 18 0   | 18 0   |
| Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), 6% "A" Pref  | 14 6  | 18 0   | 18 0   |
| Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref  | 15 3  | 18 0   | 18 0   |
| Boots Cash Chemists (Western), 6%  "A" Pref  | $\begin{array}{c} 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 17 \\ 30 & 0 & 17 \\ 18 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \\ 6 & 16 & 6 \\ 15 & 7^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 22 & 0 & 30 \\ 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 325 & 21 \\ 36 & 6 & 3 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 39 & 8730 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 3 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 13 & 0 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 14 & 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 16 & 6 \\ 16 & 6 \\ 3 & 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 11 & 3 \\ 11 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 \\ 16 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 17 & 0 \\ 17 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 \\ 19 & 0 \\ 10 &$ | 18 0 6 4 4 4 2 2 3 6 6 2 3 6 6 6 2 6 7 7 8 6 6 6 2 9 7 6 4 4 4 2 5 6 6 2 2 9 0 0 1 6 6 3 6 1 6 8 8 6 1 8 9 3 8 7 4 6 6 0 0 2 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | $ \begin{array}{c} 18 & 0 & 3 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 23 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 26 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 29 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ $ |
| Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref<br>8% Prefd.Ord.<br>National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada,  | 16 9<br>19 0  | 19 9<br>23 0   | 20 3<br>21 0   |
| 6% Pref New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.   | 17 0<br>15 0  | 18 0<br>17 6   | 17 9<br>18 6   |
| Salt Union, Ord  | 17 6  | 20 6   | 22 6<br>13 1½  |
| ,, Pref  | 13 9<br>14 6<br>20 0<br>13 3<br>7 6   | 18 6<br>23 9<br>19 6   | 22 6<br>13 1½<br>18 9<br>23 9<br>17 6  |
| Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref<br>Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord<br>5% Pref   | 22 6  | 10 6<br>23 9<br>41 0<br>18 0   | 9 U<br>23 9<br>42 6<br>18 3  |
| United Alkali, Ord<br>United Glass Bottle Man., 7% Mt. Deb.  | 25 0 12 6   | 33 9<br>12 6   |  |
| Stk. £100 Venesta Ltd. Ord.  | £96½<br>17 6  | £96<br>18 9  | £96<br>17 6  |
| 7% Pref Virol, Ltd., 7% Pref White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s White (R) & Sons, 6% Pref , , , Prefd. Ord. 10s.  | 15 0<br>16 3<br>3 9<br>10 0<br>3 9  | 19 0<br>20 0<br>3 9<br>13 6<br>4 9   | 17 6<br>17 6<br>21 3<br>3 9<br>16 0<br>6 0   |
| Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.   | 16 0  | 4 9<br>16 3  | 16 3   |

1923

## Insurance Act Dispensing

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

## Reports from Local Centres

## ENGLAND AND WALES

Portsmouth. - According to a report issued recently by the Joint Committee of the South-Eastern Division, the total number of prescriptions was 3,289,621, Ministry of Pensions prescriptions amounted to 491,588, and the prescriptions had a total value of £167,594 19s. 2d. The prescriptions had a total value of £101,034 188. 2d. The average total cost per prescription (excluding scripts specially marked as chargeable to the Sanatorium Benefit Fund) varied from 6.10d. in 1916 to 10.3d. in 1920 and 9.9d. in 1921. The average cost per insured person was 16.30d. in 1916, rising to 28.8d. in 1921. There was an average of fifty disallowances in pricing each month, and 47 per cent. of those disallowances were for brushes. With the exception of Fehling's solution, a syphon of sodawater, and a proprietary food, all the articles disallowed water, and a proprietary food, all the articles disallowed during 1921 were for appliances not included in the Second Schedule to the Regulations. During 1921, 49,770 chemists' accounts were certified for payment. The number of "urgent" prescriptions was 171 in Portsmouth, 130 in Brighton, 102 in Hastings, 484 in Eastbourne, and 496 in the Isle of Wight. The total value of "urgent" fees was £180. The average ingredient price was 4.5d., and the dispensing-fee 5.4d.—The Pharmaceutical Committee have issued a financial statement showing tical Committee have issued a financial statement showing their total expenditure during 1921 was £47 2s. 10d. The following comparative statement regarding the drug account was also given:

|                          | 1921                | 1920            |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                          | <br>177,139         | 160,720         |
| Ingredient prices        | <br>£2,681 14s. 9d. | £2,937 9s. 9d.  |
| Dispensing-fees          | <br>£4,045 2s. 3d.  | £3,433 11s. 1d. |
| No. of insured persons   | <br>68,358          | 63,339          |
| Average ingredient price | <br>3.6d.           | 4.4d.           |
| Average dispensing fee   | <br>5.2d            | 5·1d.           |

Worcester .- At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on May 25, the chairman referred to a letter from the West Midland Joint Committee with regard to the adoption of a formulary. It was stated that neither the Pharmaceutical Committee nor the chemists had been informed and that the Bureau might decide not to approve payment for prescriptions according to the formulary. After a lengthy discussion the matter was adjourned until the next meeting of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee.

May Drug Tariff.

The following are the alterations for May in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:

The following are the alterations for May in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:

Lower.—Acetanilidum, 2½d. oz.; acetum ipecac., 2s. 5d. lb.; acid. acetylsal. pulv., 5d. oz.; acid. phosph. dil., 8½d. lb.; acid. salicylic B.P., 2s. 6d. lb.; acid. tannic., 8s. 6d. lb.; æther B.P. 0.720, 3s. lb.; ammon. benz. (artificial), 7d. oz.; aq. camph., 6½d. lb.; aq. carui ex conc., 12s. 4d. lb.; argent. nit. mitigat., 3s. 4d. oz.; argent. nucleinas, 2s. 10d. oz.; barbitonum, 1s. 7d. oz.; butyl-chloral hyd., 1s. 6d. oz.; caffeina, 2s. 4d. oz.; caffein. eit., 1s. 6d. oz.; camphora (flowers), 6s. 2d. lb.; chloroform. B.P., 4s. 9d. lb.; codeina, 3s. 6d. dr.; codein. phosph., 2s. 8d. dr.; collod. flexile meth., 4s. 1d. lb.; collod. meth., 3s. 10d. lb.; collod. salicylic co. B.P.C., 7s. 8d. lb.; copaiba B.P., 3s. 4d. lb.; cret. præp., 6½d. lb.; diamorph. hydrochl., 3s. 10d. dr.; emuls. petrolei c. hypoph. B.P.C., 2s. 2d. lb.; ext. aloes pulv., 4s. 9d. lb.; ext. filic. liq., 1s. 5d. oz.; ext. hydrast. liq., 4s. oz.; ext. nuc. vom. liq., 7s. 8d. lb.; ext. viburn. liq., 12s. lb.; glycer. acid. boric., 2s. 8d. lb.; glycer. acid. carbol., 2s. 4d. lb.; glycer. boracis, 2s. 4d. lb.; glycer. acid. carbol., 2s. 4d. lb.; glycer. boracis, 2s. 4d. lb.; glycer. thymol. co. B.P.C., 1s. 3d. lb.; homatrop. hydrobrom., 3½d. gr.; hydrarg. iod. rubr., 1s. 9d. oz.; hydrarg. perchlor. P., 6s. 6d. lb.; inf. cinch. acid. ex conc., 3s. 10d. lb.; lin. aconit. meth., 3s. 4d. lb.; lin. belladon. meth., 5s. lb.; liq. adrenal. hydrochl., 2s. 10d. oz.; liq. am. acet. conc. (1 to 7), 1s. 5d. lb.; liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4), ls. 3d. lb.; liq. adrenal. hydrochl., 2s. 10d. oz.; liq. am. acet. conc. (1 to 7), 1s. 5d. lb.; liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4), ls. 3d. lb.; liq. bism. et ammon. cit., 1s. 8d. lb.; liq. calcis sacch., 9½d. lb.; liq. cocci B.P.C., 6s. 8d. lb.; liq. epispasticus, 1s. 8d. oz.; liq ferri acet., 1s. 5d. lb.; liq. formiacet., liq. hydrogen. perox. (20 vols.), 1s. 5d. lb.; liq. morph. acet.,

So. 3d. lb.; liq. morph. hydrochl., 5s. 3d. lb.; liq. potassæ, 9gd. lb.; liq. rosæ dulc., 4s. lb.; liq. strych. hydrochl., 4s. 4d. lb.; lithi, icarb., 1s. 5d. oz.; magnesia levis. 2s. 2d. lb.; mag. sulph. (medium crystals. in 28-lb. lots), 29s. cwt.; mel boracis, 1s. 6d. lb.; methyl salicylas, 4s. 4d. lb.; methyl sulphonal, 2s. oz.; morph. acet., 2s. 2d. dr.; morph. hydrochl., 12s. 10d. oz.; naphthol, 7d. oz.; ol. cadini, 3s. lb.; ol. cajuput, 5gd. oz.; ol. carpoph., 16s. 3d. lb.; ol. croton, 1s. oz.; ol. cubebæ, 4s. 9d. oz.; ol. ricini, 11d. lb.; ol. santal B.P., 3s. 6d. oz.; oxymel scillæ, 1s. lb.; paraff. mol. alb., 1s. 10d. lb.; paraff. mol. flav., 1s. lb.; pepsin, 2s. 10d. oz.; pil, quin. sulph., gr. i., 14d. doz.; ditto, gr. ii., 25d. doz.; potoph. res., 2s. 6d. oz.; pot. bicarb., 1s. 1d. lb.; pot. permang., 1s. 5d. lb.; pot. sulph., 1s. 10d. lb.; pulv. cinnamomi ov., 5s. lb.; pulv. cretæ aromat., 1s. 8d. lb.; str. cred. so. 3d. lb.; str. camph., 6s. 10d. lb.; sace. lact. pulv., 1s. 10d. lb.; salicin, 2s. 1d. oz.; sodii salicylas (cryst.), 4s. 9d. lb.; syt. set. co., 5s. 6d. lb.; spt. camph., 6s. 10d. lb.; spt. juniperi, 9s. 6d. lb.; spt. vinimeth., 7s. gal.; strych. hydrochlor., 9s. oz.; succ. coni; 3s. lb.; syr. cale. lactophosph., 2s. 1d. lb.; syr. ferri iod., 2s. 4d. lb.; syr. panveris\* 85. 2s. ld. lb.; syr. ferri is. 6d. lb.; syr. sennæ, 1s. 11d. lb.; tr., bydrochlor., 9s. oz.; succ. coni; 3s. 1d. lb.; tr., lb.; cretæ. spt. 1d. lb.;

#### SCOTLAND

The Drug Accounts Committee has issued a statement showing the number of forms allowed, the value, and the average price in the burghs and counties (all Scotland) during the first quarter of the past eight years, as follows:

|  |  | Burghs   | Counties   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Year   | No. of<br>forms  | Value  | Av.<br>price<br>per<br>form  | No. of<br>forms  | Value  | Av.<br>price<br>per<br>form  |
| 1915<br>1916<br>1917<br>1918<br>1919<br>1920<br>1921<br>1922 | 481,546<br>350,823<br>351,476<br>305,491<br>388,602<br>376,368<br>391,363<br>479,889 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | d.<br>9'37<br>10'36<br>9'39<br>10'90<br>11'79<br>16'22<br>13'98<br>12'82 | 249,133<br>180,750<br>185,260<br>165,5 6<br>218,302<br>208,528<br>226,157<br>279,820 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | d.<br>9.79<br>10.99<br>9.90<br>11.75<br>12.72<br>17.08<br>14.54<br>13.21 |

## **Association Affairs**

De: by.-A meeting of the Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Association was head on May 24 for the purpose of considering the official scheme of branch organisation. The discussion was prolonged, and it was ultimately resolved that the official scheme should be adopted. The Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Association was consequently

**Leeds.**—The annual meeting of the Leeds Chemists' Association was held on May 24, Mr. H. Gilleghan (President) in the chair. Mr. N. N. Armitage presented the financial statement, showing a balance of £36 19s. 3d.
The statement was unanimously accepted. Mr. Arthur W. Lupton (hon. secretary), in the course of his annual report, stated that there had been two changes of importance. The first was the reorganisation of the Leeds Chemists' Association, and the second change referred to was that of the reorganisation of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, which embraced every pharmacist in the country. The actual working of this organisation would be better seen within the next twelve months. A special meeting was held to discuss and enlighten members with Drugs Act Regulations. Having given a record of attendances at meetings during the year, Mr. Lupton said it was necessary to mention the really deplorable attendances of members, and to incorporate it in the report. The Association had organised the local ex-Service men's prize scheme on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society at the beginning of the session, and this had proved satisfactory. The report concluded with a sincere expression of regret on the loss by death of Mr. J. R. Kirk. The report, which was accepted, was commented upon by Mr. J. H. Beacock as reflecting great credit upon their secretary. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. H. Gilleghan; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. Roberts and N. N. Armitage; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. W. Lupton; Treasurer, Mr. F. Midgley; Council, Messrs. A. Riley, J. H. Beacock, A. Winterbottom, W. D. Pollitt, F. P. Sargeant, W. Eaddie, Geo. W. Hayes, T. Shooter, and A. L. Peters; Auditor, Mr. G. Jackson. The of regret on the loss by death of Mr. J. R. Kirk. The Point, F. P. Sargeant, W. Eaddie, Geo. W. Hayes, T. Shooter, and A. L. Peters; Auditor, Mr. G. Jackson. The President, replying to a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, moved by Mr. A. L. Peters, thanked those members who had shown such loyalty to himself and his colleagues. He especially tendered a word of praise to Messrs. E. E. Haslegrave and N. N. Armitage on the valuable service they had rendered to the Association and the trade in the respective offices they had held. Mr. F. P. Sargeant, speaking regarding the Pharmaceutical Society's Conference, said any member of the Society who saw his way to attend could make it a charming holiday and at the same time derive great educational benefits.

London (W.).—The annual meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association was held at Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street, W., on May 25, the President (Mr. W. E. D. Shirtliff) in the chair. Arising out of the minutes, Mr. J. T. Barrett proposed, and Mr. E. White seconded, a resolution providing that for the future ex-Presidents of the Association should be ex-officio members of the Committee. A lengthy discussion ensued, and eventually the resolution was lost by three votes. Mr. C. A. Noble presented the customary report of the transactions of the London Pharmaceutical Committee, and replied to questions raised. The secretary (Mr. J. P. Ellerington) read his annual report, which stated that the Association comprises 394 ordinary and 7 honorary members. Regret was expressed that Mr. R. R. Pratt (assistant secretary) had been obliged to resign his office (assistant secretary) had been obliged to resign his office through pressure of business ergagements. Three past-Presidents died during the year—Mr. C. T. Allen, Mr. H. R. Procter, and Mr. F. A. Rogers. Special reference was made to services rendered by Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, and Mr. G. A. Tocher. The report was diversified by several felicitous and much appreciated sallies. The officers of the Association were thanked, on the motion of the President: Messrs. Ellerington and Martin briefly replied. The treasurer (Mr. H. S. Watson), in presenting his report, paid a feeling

tribute to the late treasurer (Mr. H. R. Procter). The balance in hand was £97 4s. 10d., a slight increase on that of the previous year. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Watson, who made a characteristic reply. The auditors (Messrs, J. T. Lloyd and G. W. Evans) were also thanked for their services: Mr. Evans acknowledged the vote. It was unanimously agreed to contribute £5 5s. to the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund, and (by a majority) to subscribe £2 2s. to the funds of the Early Closing Association. Thanks were accorded to the proprietor of Finoli's Restaurant for the use of the room, and a gratuity was voted for division among the A ballot to fill six vacancies on the Committee G. W. Evans, Mr. W. B. Falding, Mr. A. W. Hall, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. C. A. Noble, and Mr. H. S. Watson, the three last named being members who had retired in accordance with rule. The scrutineers were thanked for their expeditious handling of the ballot-papers. At the close of the proceedings a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the President and Mrs. Shirtliff for their services during the past year. The President, in the course of an eloquent reply, drily suggested that heads of families liked to see their names in the pharmaceutical Press as evidence of work done away from home. He again drew attention to the sport fixtures for the summer.

## Retail Pharmacists' Union

Leeds.—The Retail Pharmacists' Union (Leeds Branch) held the annual meeting on May 24, the President (Mr. H. Gilleghan) in the chair. The first annual report was presented by Mr. Arthur W. Lupton (secretary). The report, which gave a review of the work of the year at the branch, was accepted, as well as the balance-sheet submitted by Mr. N. N. Armitage (treasurer). Mr. H. Gilleghan was re-elected as President, with Mr. M. E. Murray as Vice-President, Mr. F. Midgley Treasurer, Mr. Arthur W. Lupton Secretary, Messrs. J. H. Beacock, W. Eaddie, and T. Shooter the Committee, and Mr. John Hayes Auditor. Mr. Lupton gave an interesting report of the Pricing Committee, gave an interesting report of the Pricing Committee, which was also accepted. A discussion took place as to the future of the local minimum retail price list, in view of the provision now made through one source for the distribution of a full and complete list; it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. John Hayes, seconded by Mr. A. Riley, that the local list be discontinued. The President remarked on the value the local list had proved, and paid a tribute to Mr. John Hayes for the valuable assistance he had given in drafting it. Thanks to the retiring officers were moved by Mr. Hayes.

## Coming Events

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, June 5

London Chemists' Gotfing Society. Qualifying round, Sanger Cup. Up to June 11.

Wednesday, June 7

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.
Betanical excursion to Longniddry. Conductor, Mr. Andrew
Howieson, B.Sc. Train leaves Waverley Scation at 5.30 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square,
London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council meeting.

Thursday, June 8

The Chemical Society, Lecture Hall of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. H. Dale, F.R.S., on "Chemical and Physiological Properties."

The South-Eastern Federation.—A combined outing to Tunbridge Wells will take place on June 14. Tea at the Spa Hotel, at 5s. per head, at 4.30 p.m. Tickets not later than June 12.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.—Arrangements are being made to have a picnic to Grindlethorpe on July 5. Notification of exact arrangements will be in the hands of members shortly.

## General Medical Council

TREATMENT OF ADENOIDS

THE report of the May session of the Council in our last issue took the proceedings up to Wednesday evening, when the charge against Lieut.-Colonel Kynaston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.r., of Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London, that he had widely advertised his cure for adenoids, was being heard. This occupied the best part of the proceedings on May 25, when the Colonel stated his case (it could hardly be regarded as his defence) with great spirit. He tendered himself as a witness, made his speech, and re-examined himself, firmly turning down all protests and objections raised by the President as to "evidence," and laying down the law even as to the Council's own Standing Orders. He was, he said, a regular soldier; he had held a commission in the Army for thirty-four years; recalled from his retirement during the war, he had charge of 25,000 men, and was head of a hospital with 1,280 beas. He was also a medical man of thirty-six years' standing. He was carrying on, and would continue to carry on, a campaign against Sir George Newman and the Ministry of Health. They had persistently refused him facilities for testing on a large scale in schools and elsewhere his treatment of adenoids, which he was convinced, after twelve years' research, would in 95 per cent. of cases effect a cure without operation, and he offered his services without fee or reward. His medical brethren and the medical Press had turned a deaf ear to his appeals for a hearing, and he was afraid that the refusals, which amounted to obstruction, were due to professional jealousy. Several witnesses were called as to the methods pursued by the accused; one of them had written in reply to his advertisement offering advice with regard to adenoids, his reduced fee being on that occasion two guineas. Cross-examined as to his interest in a proprietary remedy called Haline, the production of the Mercer Ward Co., of which he was a director and shareholder, a remedy which he recommended in his book, Colonel Kynaston said that he had been obliged to start a small private company at his own expense for his own convenience, in order to place on the market this bland non-irritant tablet. He had approached a large firm of one of the best chemists in England, and this tablet was the result; but they were frightened of his methods, thinking that they would antagonise the medical profession, so he launched it himself. Colonel Kynaston concluded by declaring that he had taken the proper and honourable course in requesting that his name be removed from the Register; he did not court publicity by falling out with the G.M.C., and he wished to save them the expense and trouble of an inquiry. It had been left to a trade protection society (the Medical Defence Union) to bring this charge against him as a retaliation for the action forced upon him by the refusal of the public bodies to give him a hearing. It took the Council a very short time to come to a decision, and the President announced that the charges had been proved, and that, being adjudged guilty of professionally "infamous" conduct, John William Kynaston's name would be erased.

#### REVISING THE CURRICULUM

The Council then settled down to the more tranquil occupation of considering the report of the Education

Committee.

During the last four years the Council have had under consideration the revision of the medical curriculum, and the report brought up this session is regarded as an important, even revolutionary, contribution to the scheme of professional medical education. A long debate arose out of consideration of the various technical points involved. The report of

THE PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE

was taken just before the Council rose. The adoption was proposed from the chair, seconded by Sir John Moore.

The number of copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, which were sold by the publishers between November 19, 1921, and May 23, 1922, was 969. The number sold in the year ending May 23, 1922, was therefore 2,396. The total number sold since the date of publication is 42,354. The stock in hard is sufficient to meet the present demand.

An Advisory Committee on the testing and marking of glassware used for purposes of scientific measurement in chemistry, pharmacy, etc., has been set up by the Government, and has already met. Sir Nestor Tirard, whom the Committee welcomes as a member of the Council, and Professor Greenish, have accepted nomination as members of the Advisory Committee in the interest of the Medical Council Council.

The Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopæia of the United States, 1920-1930, in pursuance of its offer of cooperation with the Council, has submitted for the Comoperation with the Council, has submitted for the Committee's consideration advance copies of its preliminary literature, dealing with proposed omissions and additions, drafts of new monographs, and the like. On these the Committee will have the opportunity of forwarding its observations to America in due course.

Sir Nestor Tirard has put the Committee under a renewed obligation by consenting to act as its honorary secretary for the present.

for the present.

THE DENTAL CURRICULUM

The Council met at 10.30 on May 27, when the report of the Dental Education and Examination Committee on the revision of the dental curriculum was brought The aim has been to suggest a minimum curriculum without impairing the standard of efficiency; they have also kept in mind that there is an increasing tendency for dentists to take a medical as well as a dental quali-The Committee recommends that the currification. culum should extend over four years of study; that instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology should be the same as that required for medical students; that the general subjects should be taught with a view to meeting the requirements of dental students; and that the special subjects should be so arranged as to ensure a sufficient scientific knowledge and the requisite skill in operative and mechanical procedures. After sitting till 130 on Standard the Control in operative and mechanical procedures. After sitting till 1.30 on Saturday, the Council met again on May 29, a thing that has not happened since 1914, and despite a dozen empty chairs, an animated discussion was roused by the subject of examinations. Quite a little breeze was engendered over the question of marks. However, the Council finally rose, after a somewhat momentous session, between 5 and 6 p.m.

## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopæia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stomped and addressed envelope, marked "Corner for Students" on the top left-hand corner) will be received up to Tuesday, June 6, on which

day the samples will be posted.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday,
June 17. Each report should contain a concise account of
the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the

essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

Special Notice.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmacentical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as hors concours. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a Qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

## Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative

VENEREAL DISEASE BILL

The Merchant Shipping (Venereal Disease) (No. 2) Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on May 25. This Bill is in place of the one withdrawn last week (C. & D., May 27, p. 55).

## SALE OF TEA BILL

This Bill, founded on the report of the Select Committee on Short Weight, was read a second time in the House of Commons on May 24. The Bill provides that tea shall only be sold by net weight, and not as at present by gross weight—i.e., weight of tea and package.

## Spirits Duty

Viscount Elveden asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on May 29, whether the duty of 72s. 6d. per gallon on spirits yielded last year £7,500,000 less than was anticipated owing to decreased consumption; and, if so, whether he will take steps to reduce the duty in order that the revenue therefrom may be increased.

Mr. Young replied that the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. He could not accept the suggestion that a reduction in the rate of duty would necessarily increase the revenue from spirits.

## BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the President of the Board of Trade, on May 29, why Mr. Levinstein has resigned from the management of the British Dyestuffs Corporation; whether dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding the composition of the directorate of the concern; and, seeing the large sum of the taxpayers' money that is invested in this corporation, he will appoint a Select Committee of the House of Commons to investigate the conduct of the concern in order that a report thereon may be made to Parliament.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he was not awarc of the precise causes of the resignation to which the question relates, but that matter and any criticisms of the directorate arc primarily questions for the consideration of the shareholders in the Corporation, in which the Government interest is only a subordinate one. He was not prepared to take the course suggested in the last part of the question.

## HEALTH INSURANCE MEDICINES

Mr. R. Young asked the Minister of Health, on May 25, if he is aware that necessary medicines beyond a certain price cannot be prescribed for serious illnesses —e.g., gastric enteritis—under the Health Insurance scheme, and that as a result of this some panel doctors are informing their panel patients that they cannot prescribe adequate remedies, but that if they become private patients suitable medicines could be prescribed; what is the limit of price allowed; and, if such patients have been wrongly advised, will he take steps to prevent its recurrence.

Sir A. Mond replied that he was not aware that the facts in regard to prescribing by panel doctors are as stated in the question. Insurance practitioners are required to order such drugs and appliances as are necessary, without limit of price, subject to certain necessary precautions against needlessly expensive pre-scribing. He should take severe disciplinary action in any case of proved failure to carry out this duty.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BILL

The National Health Insurance Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on May 24. The Bill is designed to legalise the transference of money from surplus Insurance funds in place of the Exchequer grants made to defray the extra cost of medical benefit over the amount allowed by the National Insurance Acts. The debate was noticeable for the opinions expressed in regard to the manner in which medical practitioners carry out their contracts with the Insurance committees. A definite demand was also made that the approved societies who find the money should have a voice in determining the

arrangements made with medical men. In regard to medical benefit the following quotations from the speeches show the opinions expressed by a section of the members:

If there has been one benefit more than another, under the National Health Insurance, which has caused us consternation and feeling, and which has created difficulty, it is, and I say it with great respect, the administration of the medical benefit. We are asked to shoulder a burden of

sternation and feeling, and which has created difficulty, it is, and I say it with great respect, the administration of the medical benefit. We are asked to shoulder a burden of £1,760,000 per annum in relation to a benefit which we think ought to be materially improved. I wish to say, and I do not want to be taken as speaking harshly, that if that benefit cannot be improved, and if it is going to continue in the future as it has been in the past, we should be glad to be rid of it altogether and to make other arrangements to safeguard the rights of our members and to obtain medical benefits for them.—Sir A. Warren.

Something has been said about the doctors. The doctors are represented in this House. The doctors have taken up rather a strange attitude towards the approved societies in dealing with this Bill. The doctors, so far as my knowledge goes, are the only people in this country who are paid wages, and who are not employed by anybody. They decline to be employed by anybody. When a person is employed he can be dismissed, but the doctors cannot. The doctors under State insurance draw their salaries, and certainly they ought to be well paid. But I do say this, that the panel system under the State insurance scheme is a failure. It could be proved that prior to the advent of this system the doctors for less money gave to the same patients whom they are now treating better service than they are giving now for more money. I trust that when they are giving now for more money. I trust that when the doctors come to negotiate again the Minister will take heed of the fact that approved societies are determined, as they are the people responsible for finding the money to pay for medical attention, to have a say in dealing with the doctors have taken up, but that attitude has got to be altered, if doctors are to continue to treat the members of approved societies.—Mr. Rhys Davies.

There is another matter that requires attention . . . and that is the operation of the medical benefit through the medium of the panel sys

atraid it is rather too general in its operation. Before we can get the best out of this Act, we shall have to tackle these huge monopolistic collecting societies, and deal effectively with the question of panel patients.—Mr. Myers.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Health defended the panel system ("he had yet to learn from any source any better scheme"), and gave an assurance that when the time comes for endeavouring to arrange new terms with the medical profession he would consult the representatives of the approved societies.

## SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES ACT Referee's Fees

Mr. C. White asked the President of the Board of Trade, on May 29, what was the total amount of fees payable to the Referee appointed under the Safeguarding

of Industries Act for the period ending March 31.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he was not in a position to make a definite statement on this matter, but the total fees payable to the Referee under Section 1 (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act up to March 31 will not exceed 700 guineas.

Acetic Acid

Mr. G. Thorne asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 29 what proportion of the £42,353 worth of acetic acid imported into this country during the six months ending March 31 represented grades which have since been deleted from the list of dutiable commodities. Mr. Baldwin replied that the particulars required to

be furnished with respect to acetic acid imported during the period specified did not necessarily distinguish between the various grades of that commodity, and he was consequently unable to furnish the information desired.

## Scheduled Articles

Mr. Kenyon asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 29 if he can give for October 1 to March 31 last the quantities imported (and the values) of the commodities listed by the Board of Trade under the Key Industries Schedule in Lists A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H respectively; and if he will at the same time state what amount of these values represent commodities which have now been deleted from the Board of Trade lists as the result of decisions given by the Referee.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he was consulting the Board of Customs as to the feasibility and cost of extracting the information desired. He added that no commodities included in the first seven of the eight lists mentioned have been deleted in consequence of decisions of the

Referee.

Appeals

Mr. Kiley asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 29 if he can arrange, in reference to the appeals before the Referee under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, that the decisions of the Referee shall be accepted as decisions in principle, and thus avoid the needless duplication of appeals, involving, as they do, delays, labour, and heavy financial cost; and is he aware that this was promised during the passing of the Act.

as decisions in principle, and thus avoid the needless duplication of appeals, involving, as they do, delays, labour, and heavy financial cost; and is he aware that this was promised during the passing of the Act.

Mr. Baldwin replied that where it is perfectly clear that the learned Referee has laid down, as the basis of any decision, general principles by which he will govern himself in the consideration of pending complaints, such principles have been, and will continue to be, carefully considered, with a view to obviating hearings so far as

possible.

Vacuum Flasks

Mr. Charles White asked the President of the Board of Trade, on May 29, why laboratory vacuum flasks are liable for duty under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, while ordinary vacuum flasks are exempt as not being scientific appliances or instruments, in view of the fact that many glass articles, in the nature of toys, are also dutiable.

Mr. Baldwin replied that laboratory vacuum flasks are included in the list of articles dutiable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act because they fall within the scope of the general heading, "Scientific Glassware," in the Schedule to the Act, Ordinary vacuum-flask food containers cannot properly be regarded as included in this or in any other general heading of the Schedule, which is the only question which the Board of Trade have to determine.

#### Cameras

Captain W. Benn asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 29 whether out of 347,000 cameras imported during the year 1921 only 13,000 came from Germany; and whether, in these circumstances, he can explain why he has appointed a Committee under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act to consider an application for a further duty of .33\frac{1}{3} per cent. on the ground that cameras imported from Germany are causing serious

unemployment in the camera industry.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the precise figures are 324,998 cameras imported from all countries in 1921, of which 13,233 were consigned from Germany. The great bulk of the imports come from the United States of America, and consist of a class of camera which is not strictly competitive with the general range of British-made cameras. In referring the matter to a Committee, the Board of Trade were satisfied that the volume of imports from Germany, considered in relation to the present output of the optical and scientific instruments industry in this country, of which the manufacture of cameras forms a part, was such as to exercise a serious effect on employment in that industry.

## Refunding Duties

Mr. Foot asked the President of the Board of Trade, on May 29, whether he has considered that though Section 1 (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act protects his Department against any action for damages of otherwise from importers whose goods may have been

improperly detained and taxed during the period from October 1 to the date of the Referee's judgment ordering them to be deleted from the Board of Trade lists, nevertheless, on grounds of equity, it is incumbent upon the Department to consent to a refund of such duties if claimed; whether, in particular, his attention has been drawn to the complaint of a firm who paid a sum amounting to over £2.900 in duties on consignments of sugar-milk, which the Referee has decided were improperly listed by the Board of Trade under the Key Industries Schedule; and whether he is prepared to recommend a refund of this sum, especially in view of Section 31 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, whose provisions are declared by the Safeguarding of Industries Act to obtain in cases of disputes under its Section 11.

Mr. Young replied that, in view of the terms of Section 1 (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, these sums are not repayable, and he regretted that he was unable to make any exception in the case of the firm referred to. He pointed out that the application of Section 31 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, to disputes under Section 11 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, in which the Commissioners of Customs are concerned, does not extend to disputes under Section 1 (5) relating to disputes in regard to the lists issued by the Board of Trade.

Glass Containers

Mr. George Thorne asked the President of the Board of Trade, on May 29, whether the scope of the Glassbottle Inquiry, at present being conducted under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, extends to glass containers of all kinds, or whether it is confined to narrowneck bottles, or what definition the Board of Trade is proceeding upon.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the complainants have specifically limited their complaint to "all containers of five inches or less in internal diameter of the opening of the mouth." The inquiry is also limited to empty

bottles

Captain W. Benn asked the President of the Board of Trade, on May 29, whether the Committee of Inquiry which is investigating the complaint of the Associated Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act has received any instructions from the Board of Trade as to excepting from the scope of this inquiry any bottles which may be imported into this country already filled; and whether he will withdraw this instruction, seeing that it would discriminate very harshly against those British manufacturers who import empty bottles in order to fill them in this country.

Captain Coote also asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention has been drawn to the alarm created in the minds of manufacturers of table waters by his decision that any order made under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, as a result of the report of the Committee at present inquiring into the case of glass bottles, will not apply to filled bottles; and whether, to avoid giving a preference to the forcign manufacturer at the expense of the home producer, he will make any such order apply to filled glass bottles.

Mr. Baldwin, replying to both questions, said he had received no representations to the effect indicated in the latter question. The complainants having specifically restricted their complaint to empty bottles, the Board of Trade informed the Committee that their terms of reference were to be understood as relating only to empty bottles and not to filled bottles. The users of empty bottles will have full opportunity to give evidence before the Committee on the effect which the imposition of a duty would exert on employment in their respective industries. If a complaint is made with regard to filled bottles, the Board will consider whether any prima-facie case exists for reference to the Committee.

During January 1922 the quantity of drugs, medicines, and chemicals imported into the Port of Sydney from overseas amounted to 727 tons.

## Personalities

Mr. A. D. Mason, representing the Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Croydon, is removing to 30 Marlborough Road, Old Catheart, Glasgow.

Mr. F. H. King, chemist and druggist, Westcliff-on-Sea, has been appointed a member of the Southend Insurance Committee.

Mr. Neil Mackay, chemist and druggist, Claremont, Cape Province, is visiting this country with his wife and daughter, and will be staying in Scotland till the beginning of October. Letters may be addressed to him c/o The Chemist and Druggist.

Mr. William Arnold Baiss has resigned his position as a director of Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd., and has taken up an appointment with Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. Communications to Mr. Baiss may be addressed to him, care of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E. 2.

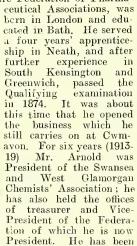
The following pharmacists were present at the funeral of the late Mr. Joel Foden, chemist and druggist, Altrincham, whose death was announced in our last week's issue (p. 61): Mr. A. H. Burgess, Mr. W. F. Downes, Mr. W. A. Taylor, and Mr. R. H. Tothill.

To build and equip a new research laboratory in connection with St. Paul's Hospital, London, W.C., Mr. F. N. Pickett, chairman of the management committee, has given the sum of £15,000 to trustees, of whom Sir Ronald Ross is President. Dr. David Thomson will be in charge of the laboratory.

Mr. David A. Evans, pharmacist, President of the Bath Chamber of Commerce, was, on May 29, presented with a gold badge of office. Hearty congratulations were extended to the President at this recognition during his third term of office, membership during recent years having grown from 71 to nearly 260. Mr. Evans has also been elected a member of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Herbert Levinstein, M.Sc., F.I.C., Manchester, has resigned his position on the Board of the British Dyestuffs Corporation. He has taken this course, "The Times" states, because he feels that the technical direction of the company is not strong enough to enable the Corporation to compete successfully with the Germans and the Swiss, and to carry out successfully the objects for which the Corporation was created.

Mr. H. S. Arnold, the newly-elected President of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation of Pharma-





MR. H. S. ARNOLD

a member of the local Pharmaceutical Committee since its inception, and is on the advisory committee of the Welsh School of Pharmacy and the appointments department of the Ministry of Pensions. Apart from pharmacy, Mr. Arnold has filled the office of chairman of the Cwmavon Constitutional Club for the past fifteen years. His family consists of seven sons, three of whom are pharmacists, and one daughter; one son died during the war (C. & D., 1919, p. 120). Mr. Arnold's hobbies are horticulture and music.

Mr. Thomas Brewis, chemist and druggist, Portsmouth, and his wife entertained about a hundred and

twenty of their friends and colleagues at the Town Hall on May 24, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. After the "breakfast," a programme of speeches and music was dealt with. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Brewis was proposed by the Mayor, who referred in detail to Mr. Brewis's public work on the Borough Council and the Board of Guardians, always marked by punctuality, energy, and good judgment. "Portsmouth was a better place," the Mayor said, "because of his services, and his work was a property of the mayor said, "because of his services, and his work was a property of the mayor said,"



MR. THOMAS BREWIS

and his work was a fine example for others." Speeches in support were made by the chairman of the Guardians and the Rev. J. Edmonds (Kingston Road Baptist Church), the latter referring especially to the unfailing regularity and happy disposition of his senior deacon. In acknowledging the vote, Mr. Brewis said that after brushing away the flattery there remained much for gratitude, and he and his wife were truly thankful for having been preserved to see that day. In his youth, and later in life, he had met serious misfortunes, not with "doles," but resolutely with hard work, in which he found his chief happiness. He had been beaten at elections, but he would contest his seat as often as it was challenged. Mrs. Brewis received many congratulations on her restored health after a recent illness. Mr. Brewis has been a member of the Town Council since 1892: he is also the senior member of the Board of Guardians, of which body he was chairman in 1904-05.

## Business Changes

Mr. J. Margam Rees, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at Wern Road, Ystalyfera. [Corrected note.]
Mr. N. F. HOLLYOAK, chemist and druggist, has pur-

Mr. N. F. HOLLYOAK, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. R. Jessop, High Street, Aldridge. [Corrected note.]

MR. H. M. Ashton, chemist and druggist, late of Warrington, has purchased the business of Mr. W. P. Styles, Ph.C., 17 Castle Street, Beaumaris, as from May 1.

Shipkoff & Co., manufacturers and exporters of pure otto of rose, 11a Moskovska, Sofia, Bulgaria, announce that their company has been incorporated under the name of Shipkoff & Co., Ltd., the management of which has been entrusted to Mr. Theodore K. Shipkoff, the president of the board of directors.

It is announced in "The Times" that the wholesale business of the Society of Apothecaries of London, Water Lane, E.C. 4, has been closed, and that Randall & Wilson, Ltd., wholesale druggists, 146 High Street, Southampton, have acquired the process book of the Society, except as to certain special preparations otherwise disposed of.

John Bell & Croyden, Ltd. (incorporating Arnold & Sons), surgical-instrument manufacturers, London, have acquired the lease of 52 Wigmore Street, W. 1, adjoining their existing premises at 50 and 50a. When alterations are complete, the two buildings will open into each other, and the new department will consist of shownooms for hospital and invalid furniture, surgical instruments, etc.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—At a meeting of the provisional committees of the Metropolitan branches of the Society, held at 17 Bloomsbury Square. London, W.C., on May 31, a resolution was adopted inviting the Society to hold its first annual conference of delegates in London in 1923. The International Congress of Pharmacy is to meet at the same time.

## Marriages

HENDRY—JACKSON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Walkerville, S. Australia, on March 22, by the Rev. W. Hewgill, James Hendry, A.I.C., Ph.C., chemist and manager of works to A. M. Bickford & Sons, Ltd., Adelaide, to Norah Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mr. J. E. Jackson, "Bebington," Dutton Terrace, Adelaide (late representative in Scotland of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, and now drug superintendent for A. M. Bickstein Communications of the state of the second ford & Sons, Ltd.).

Moorhouse—Whalley.—At Adelaide Street Methodist Church, Blackpool, on May 25, by the Rev. W. W. Simm, Herbert Haddon Moorhouse, chemist and druggist, Claremont Terrace, North Shore, to Ethel, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Whalley, Durham Road.

WAIDE—KNOWLES.—At Skipton Parish Church, on June 1, Edward Harrison Waide, second son of Mr. Thomas Waide, Applegarth House, Woodlesford, and a director of Thomas Waide & Sons, Ltd., chemists' printers, Leeds, to Dorothy Margaret, only daughter of Mr. M. R. Knowles, The Arches, Skipton.

## Deaths

Burlton.—On May 24, of heart failure, Mr. H. W. V. Burlton, representative of James Tompkins, Ltd., rubber manufacturers, 386 City Road, London, E.C. 1, aged twenty-eight.

Currie.—At his residence in Glasgow, on May 25, Mr. William Little Currie, chemist and druggist, 223 Byres Road, Partick, ex-



MR. W. L. CURRIE

President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, aged sixty-four. Mr. Currie, who was born in Perthshire, served his apprenticeship to the late Dr. A. M. Robertson, Anderston, Glasgow, and Robertson, after further experience in wholesale as well as in retail trade, qualified in 1880.
While attending classes at Glasgow University he had the advantage of studying practical chemistry under Sir William Ramsay. Shortly after qualifying he acquired the business of a former employer, Mr. J. Purdie, and MR. W. L. CURRIE continued to carry it on successfully till the end. In pharmaceutical affairs Mr. Currie had a prominent

share. So long ago as 1892 he was elected President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, and this office he hald In 1893 he became for thirteen consecutive years. a member of the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and for some time he was the Society's local secretary for Glasgow. When the British Pharmaceutical Conference met there in 1897, Mr. Currie was vice-chairman of the local Committee; his pharmacy was one of those illustrated in The Chemist and Druggist in connection with the visit (C. & D., II., 1897, p. 159). At this time he was President of the Federation of Chemists' Associations, a body which subsequently came to an end. Mr. Currie's membership of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society began in 1903, when he was co-opted on the resignation of Mr. A. L. Savory. He was Vice-President from 1909 to 1912, and President from 1918 to 1920. The latter period is memorable in the annals of pharmacy by reason of events such as the passing of the Profiteering Act, the making of the by-law relating to the admission of apothecaries' assistants to the Register of Chemists and Druggists, and the introduction of the Dangerous Drugs Bill. Mr. Currie met the numerous calls on his time and energy with assiduous regularity, and at social functions was much in request as a singer. He is survived by a widow and two married daughters, both of whom have been of great assistance to him in business. His only son, Mr. J. F. Currie, chemist and druggist, died in 1969. The funeral took place at the Western Necropolis on May 27. The ceremony was a private one, but floral tributes from friends and public bodies were numerous. Among those present were: Mr. F. P. Sargeant and Mr. Thomas Guthrie, representing the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Mr. G. Shiach Kitchin, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill and Mr. McMillan, representing the Executive of the North British Branch of the Society (of which Mr. Kitchin is chairman); Mr. Harvey Arthur, representing the Glasgow Pharmacy Club (of which he is President); Mr. D. W. Robb, representing the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, Glasgow branch (of which he is chairman).

LAMBERT.—At his residence, Netherleigh, Hillfield Road, Redhill, on May 29, Mr. Alfred Lambert, senior partner of French & Plucknett, produce brokers, 7 Mincing Lane, E.C., aged seventy-four. By the death of Mr. Lambert the Mincing Lane produce trade has lost one of its oldest and most respected members. Despite a prolonged period of illness he attended business almost to the end, but nearly a fortnight ago he contracted pneumonia which proved fatal. Mr. Lambert, who was a shrewd business man, was an acknowledged expert in many drugs, notably rhubarb, of which he was a keen judge. In the rostrum at the public drug sales he had few equals as an auctioneer, and his keen sense of humour made him a favourite among his confrères and the wholesale drug-trade generally. Mr. Lambert entered the drug-trade as a youth in the employment of Lewis & Peat, passing thence to Green & Pitt. About the time this firm was dissolved he, with Mr. Herbert Strong, started business as Lambert & Strong, a partnership which continued until the shellac débâcle in 1905. Shortly afterwards he became associated and later on joined partnership with the late Mr. H. H. French in the well-known firm of French & Plucknett. The business will be continued as before by the two remaining partners, Mr. H. T. Groom and Mr. S. J. Benton. The funeral took place at Reigate Parish Church on June 1.

Mallaband.—At 3 Bennett Street, Bath, on May 29, May, the beloved wife of Mr. W. H. Mallaband, Ph.C. (Cater, Stoffell & Fortt, Ltd., chemists, 25 High Street).

Solvay.—At Brussels, on May 26, Monsieur Ernest Solvay, inventor of the Solvay alkali process, aged eightyfive. Factories for the manufacture of soda by the Solvay method are found throughout the world, and in Great Britain the process has been worked for many years by Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. Prior to M. Solvay's com-pletion of his research the Leblanc process was almost universally employed. In 1838 Dyar and Hemming suggested the ammonia-soda method as being superior, but it was M. Solvay who introduced such mechanical improvements as to make it an economic rival to the Leblanc process. The first Solvay works were started at Couillet, Belgium, in 1863, and nine years later the new process took the lead over its competitor. A great part of M. Solvay's fortune was devoted to social benefactions. including the founding of the research institute named after him in Brussels. When the Germans entered the city in 1914 they selected M. Solvay, then seventy-seven or seventy-eight years of age, as one of two hostages. Shortly after the Armistice King Albert recognised his distinguished services to the country by nominating him as a Minister of State.

STANSELL.—At 7 Albion Place, Maidstone, on May 22, Mr. Lionel William Stansell, F.I.C., F.C.S., public analyst for Maidstone, Rochester, and Gravesend, aged sixty. Mr. Stansell began his professional career as assistant to the late Mr. M. A. Adams, Kent county analyst, who subsequently took him into partnership. He held provincial rank in three Masonic lodges.

## Trade Notes

Corrugated Paper is a specialty of the Guildhall Corrugated Paper Co., Guildhall Buildings, Navigation Street, Birmingham.

SHEFFIELD BOTTLES.—The Sheffield Glass Works, Ltd., Sheffield, who claim to be the cheapest house in the trade, invite inquiries for bottles.

Bathing-caps.—The advertisement of W. E. Bingham & Co., Shudehill, Manchester, last week, enumerated special lines in bathing-caps.

Photographic developing and printing.—Cole & Son, Ltd., 106 Mary Street, Weymouth, offer quick service in photographic developing and printing.

HYGIENIC FEEDERS.—A special offer of hygienic feeders in gross quantities is made by I. Isaacs & Co., glass-bottle manufacturers, 106 Midland Road, London, N.W. 1.

SUMMER LINES.—Durapede and Laurence's anti-sting are offered as special summer lines by C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E. 1.

CHIRO CORN-ERADICATOR FILE.—T. H. Ford, Ltd., 6 Well Street, Jewin Street, London, E.C. 1, has been appointed selling agent for the Chiro corn-eradicator file, made under Cox's patent.

BABY'S BALANCE.—Solport Bros., Ltd., 184-190 Goswell Road, London, E.C. 1, illustrate the "Portia" adjustable balance for weighing babies, and invite applications for particulars as to price.

Shampoos.—Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter, make an announcement regarding shampoos. These are liquid and solid coconut-oil shampoos and dry shampoo powders. A special introductory offer is made.'

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—The offices and works of Meggeson & Co., Ltd., lozenge manufacturers, Bermondsey, London, S.E. 16, will be closed on June 3, in order to enable the staff to have their annual outing.

DELIVERY VANS.—Particulars are given in the advertisement of Willys Overland Crossley, Ltd., of the Overland van, a light delivery van, especially suited for the drug-trade. The price asked for the van is very moderate.

Swiss chemicals.—The advertisement of La Société Anonyme Auct. B. Siegfried of Zofingen, Switzerland, enumerates some of the special chemicals which the company make. The agents for Great Britain are W. Suter & Co., 12 Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. 1.

VINOLIA HOUSE-ORGAN.—The "Enthusiast" (Vinolia Co., Ltd.), of which No. 4 has recently reached us, contains several instructive articles, interspersed with humorous anecdotes and cartoons, and also tributes to the late Mr. E. V. Salaman by Lord Leverhulme and the editor (Mr. Arthur V. May).

Greenwich beverages.—The Greenwich Lemonade Co., 11 John Penn Street, London, S.E. 13, ask chemists to be prepared for more heat-waves. The hot days in May caught many napping, and there were rushes to the manufacturers for G.O. lemonade, Greenwich lemonade, and G.O. ginger-beer powders. These can now be supplied by return from stock.

"Cutex" offer.—Henry C. Quelch & Co., 4-5 Ludgate Square, London, E.C. 4, sole agents for the Cutex preparations, make a special offer of Cutex goods, available during June. As will be seen from the advertisement, with all orders for certain articles a free gift is made of Cutex cuticle-remover and samples of Cutex nail-polishing powder. An order form accompanies the advertisement.

"Savars" anti-germ tooth-brush.—In connection with the advertisement of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., in the C. & D. last week, an alteration was made by telegraph, and an error in transmission made the beginning of the second paragraph read "at 18s. 6d. per dozen to 1s. 9d. The correct reading should be "at 18s. 6d. per dozen to account." Will tooth-brush buyers kindly

"ABLUTONIC" RUBBER SPONGE.—Cresswell Brothers' Branch, International Sponge Importers, Ltd., 18-19 Red Lion Square, London, W.C. 1, have placed on the market a new all-British rubber sponge under the above title, which is known as "fine Turkey" of the rubber-sponge class, and is claimed to be the finest article of its type. A special bonus discount of 10 per cent. is given on all orders of £3 and over, and the particulars given of a sample-assortment order in last week's C. & D. (p. 39) show a handsome profit to the retailer.

## The Drug Index

The month of May shows a cost decline in acid. acetyl-salicyl., mag. sulph., potassii bromid., and sodii salicyl.; the steepness of the fall in the index is, however, modified by an appreciable rise in resorcin. It will be noticed that the price allowed per cwt. for mag. sulph. is 29s., but per lb. 3d.; the matter rights itself, no doubt, by the decimals employed in dispensing small quantities. The percentage depreciation is 0.6 on all the drugs calculated on an average turnover, the index fall being 1.4. In surgical dressings there is a fall in several lines, which do not affect the index, but are appreciable so far as the smaller packed quantities are concerned. The index declines by 2.2 owing to the fall in cotton-wool, but the percentage depreciation on the average turnover is 1.1. The table to date is as follows:

#### Drings

| DRUGS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | 1916   | 1917   | 1918   | 1919   | 1920   | 1921   | 1922   |  |  |
| Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Dec | 263·3<br>262·8<br>264·5<br>266·1<br>265·3<br>270·4<br>259·4<br>227·5<br>210·2<br>204·6<br>202·5<br>198·4 | 198·8<br>191·1<br>185·0<br>183·5<br>188·1<br>191·3<br>193·9<br>198·7<br>201·7<br>202·5<br>203·0<br>204·6 | 207.6<br>212.5<br>215.5<br>216.5<br>224.6<br>221.8<br>217.0<br>217.8<br>219.7<br>227.5<br>242.4<br>236.6 | 232·9<br>230·6<br>216·2<br>207·0<br>196·0<br>200·3<br>205·2<br>213·9<br>216·2<br>216·4<br>218·0          | 315·2<br>324·3<br>336·4<br>345·8<br>344·6<br>362·7<br>341·4<br>322·5<br>334·6<br>289·6<br>268·2<br>258·2 | 239·0<br>226·0<br>215·8<br>212·8<br>209·7<br>207·5<br>200·4<br>193·2<br>188·1<br>186·8<br>188·9<br>188·2 | 182·0<br>178·0<br>171·3<br>170·4<br>169·8                |  |  |
|  |  |  | DRESSIN  | GS   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan Feb Mar April May June July Sept Oct Nov Dec | 133·0<br>140·0<br>141·3<br>153·0<br>153·0<br>153·0<br>153·0<br>172·2<br>191·5<br>201·5                   | 202·0<br>203·0<br>205·0<br>204·5<br>274·0<br>240·0<br>264·8<br>273·5<br>291·3<br>291·3<br>316·5          | 390·5<br>438·1<br>483·1<br>483·1<br>483·1<br>483·1<br>495·0<br>501·7<br>511·2<br>513·3<br>513·3          | 478.4<br>390.0<br>276.2<br>286.8<br>268.8<br>268.8<br>231.3<br>253.3<br>270.1<br>292.9<br>308.7<br>333.7 | 390·2<br>357·6<br>405·8<br>400·4<br>402·4<br>408·2<br>445·2<br>445·2<br>406·6<br>374·2<br>365·2<br>320·6 | 268·8<br>250·6<br>250·6<br>256·6<br>256·8<br>256·2<br>244·4<br>230·6<br>230·6<br>230·6<br>230·6          | 214·6<br>214·6<br>209·0<br>203·4<br>201·2<br>—<br>—<br>— |  |  |

## Information Department

## INFORMATION WANTED

| B/315. "Amoeian" (a French      |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| paste for horses)               | W/275. Rodet's Serum          |
| R/315. Ernemann's eameras       | C/295. Tar squares, taken in- |
| (Lendon agents)                 | ternally, for earbun-         |
| M/295. "Gripwell" combs         | cles and boils                |
| (actual importers)              | E/265. Taxol tablets          |
| W/225. Liq. petroxylin sulphat. | S/185. "The Bennet" face-     |
| B/305. Oaline (tablets)         | massage glove                 |
| C/315. Patum Paperium           | G/305. Vineant's Drops (for   |
| (Loudon supply)                 | pyorrhœa)                     |

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED

| ATTE CHIMAS AC                 | M GOLLTIND                |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| "Blue Jay" specialities, L/295 | Esterol, M/135            |
| Bourjois' Poudre de Riz, W/315 | Hæmoloids, H/305          |
| Chologen, M/125                | Hauff's Metol, M/295      |
| Crataegus, A/235               | Hexamol, G/55             |
| Dr. Lane's Rheumatic Cure,     | Hommel's Hæmatogen, T/155 |
| $\Lambda/195$                  | Iodolose, A/225           |
| "Eastbourne" invalid chair,    | Ironised Yeast, C/195     |
| G/245                          | 7, 130                    |

## Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

Mr. Skinner

1922

says it is beyond his understanding how there could be a comparison in any chemist's mind between the two price lists referred to in my note of May 20. It is equally beyond mine, but the merit of the two lists is not the point; indeed, I do not know any chemist who seriously contends that the two lists are comparable with each other. It is a case of "Hyperion to a satyr." But the earlier list was put forward by the Retail Pharmacists' Union; it was, therefore, in some minds invested with a sort of sanctity; to criticise it injuriously, and much more to do anything tending to supersede it, was resented as "disloyal"; and that a trade journal should venture to set itself against an official publication must, it was not obscurely hinted, be due to some interested and unworthy motive. Of course, nothing of the sort was really done, and suspicion to the contrary was due simply to the morbid sensitiveness of (as I hoped at the time) some few members of the new Union. In this charitable hope, it now appears, I was wrong; the Executive is, or was, as sensitive as any individual member of the Union. It is regrettable, but not, perhaps, very strange. The young are naturally a little thin-skinned, and young associations appear to share the malady with young people. They grow tougher in time, but in the meantime we must not let their irritability induce in us a habit of treating either the Retail Pharmacists' Union or any other organisations as sacrosanct and above criticism, or of supplementing their endeavours by other and better ones of our own.

## We have Arrived

at length at a legal definition of the term "synthetic" as applied to chemicals—or ought I rather to say to drugs? Ascham tells us that "wisdom which is bought with stripes is oft-times over-costly," and possibly the definition has cost more than it is worth, seeing that legal definitions are apt to be revised; but the British Xylonite Co. may be congratulated on their victory, and chemists generally will welcome any decision that curbs the mischievousness of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The Act will serve, at least, as a useful object-lesson to future legislators. It is a dangerous thing for non-experts to interfere with the natural course of business of any kind, and especially one so delicate and complicated as the chemical trade. It is almost impossible to benefit one branch of trade by "protective" measures without injuring another, and when it can be done it is at the expense of the public. There may be cases in which the expense is worth while, but the particular measure under consideration is hardly one of them.

## "The Pall Mall Gazette"

would like to know what the Pharmaceutical Society thinks of the growing tendency to restrict the sale of drugs to the public. It would be presumptuous of me to dream of speaking for the Pharmaceutical Society, but for myself I may say that the "Gazette's" own opinion that the motive at the back of these restrictive measures is not purely philanthropic is probably correct. "The natural desire of the medical man to abolish home remedies," of which we have had evidence in the campaign against proprietary medicines and elsewhere, may have more to do with the Dangerous Drugs Act and Regulations than their promoters would acknowledge or are even aware of. Certainly the "cocaine stunt" is calculated to play into the doctors' hands, both by undermining the chemist's position in public esteem and by curtailing his legal rights. The former injury is the more serious of the two, though less appears to have been made of it by the official guardians of our interests in their opposition to these measures. It is something to the good that the public are beginning to be alarmed at the restriction of their rights of purchase. "If we are not careful," says the "P.M.G.," a pennyworth or so of pills will presently involve a visit to a doctor." Things are certainly tending in that direction.

## Coroner Brighouse

made some very sensible remarks at the inquest at Bootle on the maidservant who poisoned herself with fly-killer obtained, without a "poison" label, from a seedsman. The absence of a label was indeed of no direct importance in this case, since the stuff was taken intentionally, but it is deplorable that such preparations should be so easily obtainable, and that, too, from persons quite possibly unacquainted with their composition, and certainly untrained in the habits of caution and discretion which are the best safeguards against their misuse. But there is. I fear, scant reason to hope that the medical profession will join with chemists in an attempt to secure "a reform in the sale of poisons" by unqualified men. I do not remember that they gave us any material support in our opposition to the clauses in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act which legalised this anomaly, though "The Lancet" did, I believe, after the Act was passed, regret that greater safeguards had not been insisted upon. am I sanguine that even if such joint action were taken it would prove effective. The descent to Avernus is easy, but to retrace our steps is quite another matter. Once a concession of this kind has been made and vested interests have been created, it is virtually hopeless to undo the mischief. We made a bad bargain in 1908, but having eaten our mess of pottage (not without gastric disturbances) we cannot get back our birthright, though we seek it with tears.

## The Question

asked in Liverpool with regard to the Newspaper Press Fund—or at any rate the implied comparison between it and our own Benevolent Fund—is not a fair one. We are all familiar with the phrase "newspaper millionaires"; has anybody ever heard of pharmacist millionaires? Until we can boast of such it is a little wide of the mark to hold up the Press Fund as an example to the Pharmaceutical Society. We are told that the number of pharmacists in Great Britain is about equal to the number of journalists; we might as well compare the population of Bermondsey with that of Mayfair as a basis for taxation. I do not say we do all we might, or that the Society does all it might for the Benevolent Fund. I regard it, indeed, as something of a reproach that we can only maintain the Fund at anything like a decent level by devices intended for our own amusement almost as much as for charity, but let us be reasonable. It seems the Press Fund is kept up in somewhat similar fashion, but the capital represented at a Press Fund annual dinner is probably as much in excess of that represented at ours as their Fund is greater than ours.

#### Mr. Parry on Criticism

should be good reading—amusing, and possibly instructive—and I am sorry his remarks on the subject at Swansea were so brief. As a professed critic I am anxious to know what is generally considered "fair" criticism, and Mr. Parry tells me nothing but that it must not be "narrow." In a way, this is reassuring. In criticising Mr. Parry, for instance, I have sometimes felt a little circumscribed, and more than ever inclined to endorse Milton's plea for the "Liberty of Prophesying." I would not, indeed, go Milton's length, but the critic, of all men, longs most for latitude. Second thoughts, however, are not so satisfactory. Criticism, to please Mr. Parry, must clearly be so narrowed as to satisfy his conception of what is fair, and I suspect that the first essential to this is that it must not be directed against himself. This is rather damping, for Mr. Parry is almost an ideal subject for criticism. He is so delightfully responsive. It is dry work criticising people who take no notice: one likes to be assured that one's bullet has found its billet, and in this respect Mr. Parry is rarely disappointing. Now that he is on the Council again I am afraid I cannot promise him immunity from criticism; it is one of the penalties of office, and, after all, Mr. Parry seems to prefer the fierce light that beats upon the Square to the decent obscurity of Everton.

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The Finance Bill

THE Finance Bill having now been published, it is possible to see how far the Budget proposals of the Chancellor are likely to be given practical effect to. Income-tax

and inhabited-house duty changes take up the chief portion of the measure, and as one reads the language of the Bill he must feel inclined to echo the words of Lord Wrenbury in an income-tax case in the House of Lords in March last, and say that "the law of income-tax ought as speedily as possible to be expressed in a statute which should bear and express an intelligible meaning." The effect of the provisions of the Bill cannot fairly be said to make for clarification of the law. Two changes of some moment appear in Part I. of the Bill. Clause 6 provides for the remission of the excise duty previously chargeable on sugar and molasses made from beet grown in the United Kingdom; while Clause 7 gives a definite meaning to Section 11 of the Licensing Act, 1921, by providing that an excise licence shall not in future be required for the sale, whether by wholesale or retail, of any liquor, wherever made, which on analysis of a sample is found to have had an original gravity of not more than 1.016 degrees, and to contain not more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit. This is not to be understood as meaning that a liquor of this kind can be brewed for sale without being liable to beer duty. With Clause 10 we come to the income-tax provisions, which open with the welcome reduction of the standard rate of tax from 6s. to 5s. in the £. This is soon followed by attempts to stop evasions in some directions which have gained notoriety. As the law stands, it would be possible for a person to have a very substantial income for the greater part of a tax year, and yet not be liable to the tax. The Bill will remedy this anomaly by rendering liable to tax for the first year of assessment the full amount of the profits or income arising within the year of assessment. The rule that the taxable income is the average income of the previous three years is at the same time curtailed, and public officials and others assessed under Schedule E will for the future be assessed on their actual incomes for the year of assessment. But, to provide for the equitable working of the rule, the Bill lays down that anyone found to have been over-assessed in any year may claim an adjustment and repayment, so that he shall pay tax only on what at the end of the year he is found to have actually received. We next come to attempts to stop evasions, which have operated by the devices of making revocable dispositions of a portion of a taxpayer's income to a dependent relative—generally a child-or by turning a business into a company and controlling the income of the company by limiting the distribution of its profits. A disposition of the first kind made by any person after May 1 of this year, and not to have effect for more than six years, or a disposition made at any time for the benefit of the taxpayer's child, if for a less period than the life of the child, is not to have the effect of transferring the income for tax purposes, although an exception is made where the child is an infant and unmarried. The tightening of the tax net as regards companies only becomes operative in the case of what are known as "private companies"—that is, companies which have had no public issue of capital and have not more than fifty real shareholders, exclusive of employees of the concern. In future such companies are to be assessed on such a proportion of their profits as the Commissioners think it reasonable should have been paid out. The next important provision of the Bill is that which reduces the assessment on farmers, who do not keep accounts, from twice the annual value of their farms to the single annual value. At the same time the assessment on amenity lands is reduced to onethird the annual value. Clause 17, which regulates the

allowances to be made for repairs on assessments under Schedule A, is of general interest. Instead of the flatrate allowance for repairs of houses of one-sixth, as at present, the Bill introduces three rates, graduated according to the annual value of the hereditament. In the case of houses of £20 annual value or under the allowance is to be one-fourth, for houses between £20 and £40 one-fifth is to be allowed, and the present rate is to apply only to houses of an annual value beyond £40. A concession is also made to charities where these take bequests of the residuary estate of a testator. So far as such residue goes to a charity, no income-tax is payable on the income derived from it as from the expiration of one year from the testator's death. Apart from administrative provisions, the rest of the Bill is chiefly taken up with an attempt to aid in its passage into the realm of things most people would like to forget the ill-omened excess-profits duty. Payment of the duty still outstanding may be made in quarterly instalments spread over a period of five years ending December 31, 1926. With a view, no doubt, to stimulating the laggard taxpayer, interest is to be charged at 5 per cent. per annum on arrears of the tax from the date on which it becomes payable—a not inappropriate setting for an unpopular tax.

## "Synthetic" Lemon Oil

At the present time there ought to be a brisk demand for oil of lemon to meet the season's requirements. Nevertheless, we understand that dealers are disappointed with the quantity turned over. Buyers claim to be able to fill their needs at such keen prices that the return for handling the goods is described as scarcely worth considering. Shippers have, for long, maintained that oil of lemon is not a profitable article at any time, but this season prices have been "cut" to the bone. There appears to be no doubt that much of the lemon oil offered for consumption is old crop stock. Oil of lemon naturally does not improve on keeping, and warehouse charges are so high that almost any price is good enough to get rid of a deteriorating stock. Another interesting point is that early this month an offer was circulated on the London market for lemon oil guaranteed to contain not less than 4.5 per cent. citral at 2s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. London, less  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. discount. The actual bare cost, without any profit for the shipper, at that time came up fully to 3s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f. London, while lemon oil containing so high a citral content as 4.5 per cent. is very exceptional so high a citral content as 4.5 per cent. is very exceptional so late in the season as May. As a result of investigations it was discovered that arrivals in Sicily of a German synthetic had taken place for a firm of Sicilian exporters of essential oils. The nature of the synthetic product that was being offered was not inquired into. Naturally the firm or firms who use this synthetic can quote materially lower prices on the mixture which they presumably feel themselves justified in calling "guaranteed pure oil of lemon" owing to their reliance on the makers' statement that it is impossible to discover the adulteration by means of analysis! The fact that the oil was shipped from Sicily also helped to discount the oil was shipped from Sicily also helped to discount the idea of sophistication. It is to be hoped that some of the analysts in London will get on the track of this latest method of adulterating lemon oil. It behoves buyers, meantime, to examine carefully the source from which lemon oil is obtained. The sale of lemon oil has already been seriously affected by the table-water duty. But at a time when lack of confidence is so prevalent it is impossible to meet such unfair competition. It is for the buyers to give every assistance to the production of natural oil of lemon, and not drive the price below the economic level by consistently accepting the product solely on a price basis without regard to quality.

# Safeguarding of Industries Act

Boric Acid

MR. CYRIL ATKINSON, K.C., the Referee under Part I. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, began an inquiry on May 27 into a complaint that boric acid has been improperly included in the list of articles issued by the Board of Trade as chargeable with duty under the Act. The complaint had been lodged by the Chemical Merchants' and Users' National Vigilance Committee (a Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce), which was represented by Mr. Kenneth Swan and Mr. R. Lambert Parry (son of Mr. E. J. Parry, who has given evidence in so many of these cases). The opponents of the application were Howards & Sons, Ltd. (Ilford); H. Coghill & Son, Ltd. (Newcastle, Staffs); G. H. Poole & Sons (Bootle); and Joseph Townsend, Ltd. (Port Dundas, Glasgow). The Board of Trade counter-statement also included the name of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., as parties to the opposition, but they did not appear. Mr. Whitehead represented the Board of Trade, as usual, and Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., and the Hon. Stafford Cripps appeared for the four firms mentioned above. Incidentally, it may be said that this is the first time in all these inquiries that Sir Arthur Colefax has appeared on the Board of Trade side of the table, and on the present occasion he is in opposition to a colleague-Mr. Swan—who has acted as junior counsel to him on several occasions. There was a little banter between counsel at times apropos of the changed position, and at one point Mr. Whitehead laughingly remarked to Mr. Swan that he must not draw too hasty conclusions that on this occasion the lion and the lamb were lying down together. As a retort, Mr. Swan replied that if they were both "lying" together on the other side of the table, he hoped the Referee would get some truth from his side of the table, whereat there were more smiles.

## THE CASE OPENED

Mr. Swan, in opening his case, said that as it proceeded it would be found to have a close affinity to the cream of tartar and tartaric acid case. There were three formulas for boric acid, viz.:

 ${\rm H_3BO_3},$ H<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> metaboric acid, H<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub> pyroboric acid.

Boric acid had been known for two centuries to exist in Nature in volcanic districts in many parts of the world, especially in the province of Tuscany in Italy, where it was identified as existing in 1790. In 1818 the first important plant was established in Tuscany by a Mr. Larderello for the extraction of the natural acid from the volcanic springs and steam jets which occurred in that district, and there were now a number of works in that part of Tuscany known as the Larderello works. This boric acid exported from Italy was the one in which they were largely interested in this inquiry, and it came wholly from what was now known as the Larderello district of Tuscany. After the first discovery, various competing firms were formed to develop the natural resources of that district, but subsequently they were amalgamated into the Società Boracifera di Larderello, Florence. In addition to being a naturally occurring product, boric acid was also very easily obtainable from boracy also a naturally occurring product, found to be the same also a naturally occurring product, found to be the same also were saily obtainable from boracy also a naturally occurring product found. from borax, also a naturally occurring product found in many parts of the world—for instance, unlimited many parts of the world—for instance, distinct quantities of borax occur in California. Boric acid was obtained from borax by an extremely simple process of acidification. Three parts of borax in twelve parts of hot water treated with one part of sulphuric acid would give pure boric acid, but, as far as he knew, boric acid was not imported into this country-and he

saw nothing in the counter-statement of the Board of Trade to the contrary—from any other source than the Larderello district of Tuscany, and that was the boric acid upon which the duty would fall if boric acid remained in the Schedule. The boric acid which came from Italy was produced in varying grades of purity, but it reached 99.5 per cent. of purity, and it was this latter which was mainly imported into this country, and was therefore the one with which the inquiry was concerned. Other degrees of purity were 95 per cent, and 82 per cent, the latter being known as crude. It had been imported into this country by the Italians in small quantities prior to the passing of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, but since then it had constituted almost the only boric acid coming into this country from Italy, as the import of the 99.5 per cent. product had been almost entirely stopped.

The Referee: It is only the refined form that is

Mr. Swan said that it appeared in the list as "Acid, boric," and his evidence would show that until four months ago all the acid which came into this country, whether it was the crude 82 per cent. or the 99.5 per cent. was called boric acid; in the one case the word "crude" was prefixed, and in the other it had been called 99.5 per cent., so that, as the Schedule existed at present, it covered both. He understood, however, that the Board of Trade was anxious that the duty should not fall upon the crude, and a suggestion had been made that the crude boric acid should not be called boric acid at all, but that it should be imported under the name of "sassolite," was a name never given to boric acid before, although he understood that the suggestion had been made for the purpose of differentiation so that the tax should not fall upon the crude product. At the same time, he did not think that came into the case, because he was not going to bother with the crude boric acid. The case which the Referee would have to consider was whether 99.5 per cent. boric acid was a fine chemical or not.

#### IMPORTED IN THREE FORMS

It came into this country in three forms: as crystals, as a powder, and in a special form called "paillette"—a form of crystal resembling straw. The uses of boric acid were very varied. It was largely used for preservative purposes; the pharmaceutical and antiseptic purposes were undoubtedly numerous; there were a large number of industrial uses, chiefly in the pottery, glazing, enamelling and glass trades; in metallurgy, the leather industry, paper-making, the manufacture of candles; and he was informed that the manufacture of borax absorbed a considerable quartity of bonic axid. siderable quantity of boric acid. In other words, a very considerable quantity of boric acid was converted into borax. The Board of Trade, in their counter-statement, made a very considerable point of the pharmaceutical and medicinal uses, and apparently they went so far as to say that because it was used for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes, ergo, it was a fine chemical. Boric acid was one of the chemicals mentioned in the B.P., and when it was used for pharmaceutical purposes it had to have a purity of 99.5 per cent., with not more than 25 parts of lead and 5 parts of arsenic per million. If they of lead and 5 parts of arsenic per minron. If they turned to borax in the B.P. for the purpose of comparison—because he was certain they would have to consider borax in relation to boric acid in this case—they would see that the content had to be 99.5 per cent. with a lead limit of 5 parts per million and an arsenic limit of 5 parts per million. Summarising the grounds upon which he said that boric acid was improperly included in the list, counsel said that boric acid had uniformly, by trade usage, in this country been regarded as a heavy chemical, and never, as far as his information went—and a very complete search had been made—as a fine chemical. If they were to apply any of the tests of trade usage which had been applied in the other cases, it would be found that boric acid had none of the specific characteristics of a fine chemical.

The Board of Trade in their counter-statement first dealt with the sources from which boric acid was made. They said that it was obtained from a mineral called "pandermite," found in Asia Minor, and containing about

56 per cent. of boric acid. It was also made from colemanite, another borate of lime, mixed with some ammonium salt and a certain amount of soda, and it was also obtained from the so-called "sassolite." He did not contest that these were sources from which boric acid was obtained, and perhaps they would hear from Borax Consolidated, Ltd., that they produced the greater part of their boric acid by the acidification of this metallic borax. (This statement was made by Mr. Swan before the point was cleared up that Borax Consolidated, Ltd. are not now parties in the case.) He did not agree, however, with the statement made by the Board of Trade that the crude boric acid, called "sassolite," was extracted from certain volcanic steam supplies or hot springs in Italy. The term "sassolite" had never been used in connection with boric acid, which came from the Larderello district of Italy, and he would give evidence to show that it was a term which had been adopted to meet a certain position since the passing of the Act.

The Referee: Do you say it is not right that crude boric acid is extracted from sassolite?

Mr. Swan said the boric acid itself was present in the steam and was not extracted from a material which was at all comparable with pendermite or colemanite, which was a metallic borate from which large quantities of impurities had to be got rid of. In the case of the Larderello product, it was obtained by a concentration process and was not extracted in the sense that it was extracted from the borate of lime, which had to be treated with sulphuric acid and the metallic impurities separated. The Referee: Do you agree that when you have got your extract from the steam supplies it is crude? Mr. Swan said that they got 99.5 per cent. boric acid with one crystallisation after concentrating to a certain degree.

"SIMPLE CRYSTALLISATION"

Continuing, Mr. Swan said there were a number of points in the Board of Trade counter-statement to which he took exception and which would be dealt with in evidence. For instance, it was incorrect to say that the boric acid from Larderello had to be subjected to a refining process to eliminate 20 per cent. of impurities. According to his information, the 99.5 per cent. boric acid was obtained by a simple crystallisation. In some cases the crude acid was refined, but it could be obtained, and in fact was obtained, in very considerable quantities by direct crystallisation. The process of refining was only a further solution and recrystallisation and recrystallisation. crystallisation in order to get a higher degree of purity than 99.5 per cent. On the question of imports, for which the Board of Trade had given certain figures, his submission was that figures of imports did not affect the question as to whether this was a fine chemical or not. That was a matter of trade usage. The Board of Trade case was mainly based on the contention that boric acid must be properly regarded as a pharmaceutical chemical. They said it was a member of one of the well-recognised groups of fine chemicals. That seemed to be their case, and there was no suggestion in the counter-statement that the method of manufacture stamped this as a fine chemical or that they were going to ask the Referee to draw any inferences from the method of production in Italy pointing to it being a fine chemical. They said that the production in Italy was limited by the amount of steam issuing from the ground, and that that placed a limitation on the Italian product. For this reason they contended that the Italian product was a very small proportion of the total amount of boric acid used in this country, and they asked the Referee to disregard the part which it played in industrial uses. The main point, however, was that 80 per cent. of the boric acid used in this country from whatever source it came was used for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes, but that statement he absolutely challenged. Even if they established that, then he challenged the proposition that because a large proportion was used for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes it was as a matter of course a fine chemical. He submitted that it was not the fact that a chemical which was

largely or mainly used for pharmaceutical purposes was necessarily or inevitably a fine chemical.

The Referee: I do not think they say that. Mr. swan said that seemed to be the inference from the counter-statement. The Referee: I do not think it carries it quite so far as that. Mr. Swan replied that the Board of Trade said that boric acid was a member of one of the well-recognised groups of fine chemicals, and he understood that as meaning that because it was used for pharmaceutical purposes to a large extent—as already mentioned in the counter-statement—then it was a fine chemical.

The Referee said it had always been agreed that a chemical was not necessarily fine because it was pharmaceutical. If its main uses were pharmaceutical, then the chances would be very much in favour of it being fine. Mr. Swan submitted that the Board of Trade had put it rather higher than that, and had suggested that because boric acid was used for pharmaceutical purposes therefore it must be a fine chemical. It was also stated by the Board of Trade that the trade in boric acid was in the main carried on direct between manufacturer and user, and that no substantial merchant trade existed. With regard to that, his own case was that small sections of the trade in boric acid were direct between manufacturer and user, but they would hear from trade witnesses that there was a market here for boric acid. Of the firms manufacturing boric acid in this country, two were members of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, and the suggestion was that because, for instance, Howards were members of Group 6 of the Association, therefore the products which they manufactured must be fine chemicals. After what had been heard of the A.B.C.M. directory in previous cases he thought the Referee would be able to put a true valuation on that argument.

#### EVIDENCE FROM MERCHANTS

Mr. David S. Paton, a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick, Barr & Paton, chemical merchants, 4 Cullum Street, London, E.C., said his firm dealt with practically all heavy chemicals, and occasionally in boric acid, which he had always regarded as a heavy chemical. He gave references to trade journals in support of this statement.

The Referee said he would prefer references to trade journals before the Act was passed. He did not pay much attention to what had been done since the Act in this connection.

Mr. Swan said that in addition to certain trade journals which he would produce he had had extracts made from a number of other issues all pointing to a uniformity of practice in treating boric acid as a heavy chemical. Some of the references were subsequent to the passing of the Act, but they all showed uniformity before and

after the passing of the Act.

Cross-examined by Sir Arthur Colefax, Mr. Paton said that boric acid was a very small part of his business, and borax was a very much more important part. Such boric acid as he had dealt in had been mainly for export purposes, but he could not say what proportion was used for pharmaceutical and what proportion was used for industrial purposes, as he sold to merchants "on the other side." As to purity, he had simply bought boric acid without any guarantee as to purity, but he always assumed that he got the ordinary commercial product. He had bought boric acid from British manufacturers, but it was some years since he made his last purchase. Witness said he was not prepared to give the name of the British manufacturer from whom he bought.

In answer to Mr. Whitehead, for the Board of Trade, Mr. Paton said the trade regarded the commercial quality of boric acid as a heavy chemical, but the degree of purity was not generally known by the merchants. It was, however, not the crude article, which he had never seen quoted in the market reports.

Re-examined by Mr. Swan, witness said he drew no distinction between boric acid and borax, qua their classification as chemicals.

Some questions were put by the Referee, and Mr. Paton

said he had not bought any imported boric acid for a long time, the chief reason for this being that the manufacturers sold through their accredited agents in this country. The Reteree: Did you ever give any attention, before the passing of the Act, to the question of whether boric acid is a fine or a heavy chemical? Mr. Paton said he could not think of any other basis than the trade journals, which had always referred to it as a heavy chemical. Personally he had not thought about it one way or the other. His firm described themselves as chemical merchants, and not heavy-chemical merchants, and they sold any chemicals they got a demand for. His trade, however, was mainly in the usually accepted heavy chemicals, and he did not trade in what were commonly known as fine chemicals.

## MR. BELL GIVES EVIDENCE

Mr. Charles Bell, of Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., 9 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., said that his company were general merchants "in anything we can make money out of." He was the proprictor and founder of the company, which was formed in 1902, and he was formerly a partner in A. & M. Zimmermann, who were agents for the German Borax Convention. He had been in the trade for forty years, and he sold and bought boric acid, regarding himself as a heavy-chemical merchant.

Cross-examined, Mr. Bell said his firm were chemical merchants, essential-oil merchants, and photographic merchants, chiefly for export. There was nothing to be done in the home trade at the present time. His firm only bought from Borax Consolidated, Ltd. Sir Arthur Colefax suggested that witness's home trade in boric acid was not more than 1 per cent. of his total business. Mr. Bell agreed that his home trade was not so large as the export, but it would be a larger figure than that mentioned. He might buy a ton a week for the home trade, but for export he was sending out 20 to 30 or 50 tons in one consignment. Sir Arthur Colefax: I suggest that your sales for the home trade are more like 1 ton a year than 1 ton a week. Mr. Bell: We certainly sell more than that. He added that he did not run after the home trade because there was no profit in it. As a matter of fact, he had given up interest in boric acid because there was nothing in it for the merchant. When he bought it was the ordinary commercial quality sent out by Borax Consolidated, Ltd., but now and again he bought B.P. quality.

Answering Mr. Whitehead, witness said he had bought from abroad before the war, but he could not say whether he had imported any boric acid from Italy. In any case, the quantity would be very small. Subsequently he said he remembered having bought from Italy, and that was the ordinary commercial quality, not the crude.

Mr. Whitehead: Before the war a good deal of the boric acid imported into this country from Italy was crude. Witness: I do not know.

The Referee: What is the difference between the crude and B.P.? Mr. Bell: About £8 a ton. The Referee: Oh, I mean in quality. (Laughter.) Mr. Swan: You see the commercial man speaks. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Bell said he did not know that there was very much difference in quality. In fact, the remaining of the said of the said that the said of the said that the sa

Mr. Bell said he did not know that there was very much difference in quality. In fact, he supposed that half the people did not know that there was such a thing as a B.P. boric acid, and in the market he was very seldom asked for it. Perhaps the only difference was in the name. Boric acid was dealt with in large quantities, although not for the home market, because Borax Consolidated, Ltd., dealt with that direct. He would not import less than 5 tons at a time, and he considered it a heavy chemical because it was heavy and was dealt with in large quantities.

## More Trade Evidence

Mr. S. J. C. Mason, director of Bush, Beach & Gent, Ltd., chemical merchants, 10 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C., said he had had fifteen years' experience as a chemical merchant, and dealt practically only in heavy chemicals. He had done no particular business

in boric acid for some years, but in 1919 he did some business—a few lots of 20 tons. Since then there has been one or two lots of 2 to 5 tons, but no regular business, and he would not call himself a regular dealer in it. Boric acid was a chemical which was bought and sold and for which there were market quotations as a heavy chemical, and he believed it was so regarded by chemical merchants generally.

Sir Arthur Colefax cross-examined. Mr. Mason said that his company was an English company and did a general business. It was true that before 1920 the firm were agents for an American company of the same name, and they were still agents for that American firm, but the agency was only a small part of the present business. He had never specifically considered the question whether boric acid was a fine or a heavy chemical, because the distinction was not nearly so acute before the passing of the Safeguarding of Industries Act as it had become since. Where businesses were divided into branches, however—heavy and fine or pharmaceutical—boric acid would be dealt with by the heavy branch. He had been in a firm where that was done. Re-examined, witness said he had never seen boric acid mentioned in the fine-chemical reports in the trade journals.

The Refcree: Supposing you had your business divided into heavy and fine departments, where the chemical was used both for industrial and pharmaceutical purposes, would not it be dealt with in both departments?

Mr. Mason said "No." In his distinct recollection, tartaric acid and phenol would be treated as heavy chemicals, although they both appeared in the B.P. Bicarbonate of soda would also be treated as a heavy chemical, and handled by the heavy chemical department, although it was sold in small quantities for pharmaceutical purposes. It would not be practicable to differentiate between them in actual business.

The Referee: Your pharmaceutical department would be dealing with druggists. Supposing you got an order from a wholesale druggist for a lot of goods which included boric acid, that department would supply it. would it not?

Mr. Mason said there might be cases in which the business would be differentiated according to territory or according to customers or classes of customers, but in the majority of cases the practice was to divide into departments dealing with articles. In many cases the business was done not with the actual users, but with merchants, and if 5 tons of tartaric acid or boric acid was sold to a merchant it would not be known for what purpose it was to be used. Therefore, the practice had grown up of taking certain articles and saying they were fine chemicals, and of taking other articles and saying they were fine chemicals.

Mr. P. J. Kuline, market clerk to Victor Blagden & Co., Ltd., chemical merchants, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London. E.C., said he had been thirteen years in the trade and liad always regarded boric acid and borax as heavy chemicals. Answering Sir Arthur Colefax, he agreed that boric acid was a very small portion of the business of his firm, and most of the trade in it was for export. His firm did not deal in fine chemicals at all. Sir Arthur Colefax: When did you first take into consideration the question whether boric acid is a fine or a heavy chemical? Mr. Kuline said he had regarded it as a heavy chemical ever since he had been in the trade. His firm were heavy chemical merchants, and as they dealt in it he came to the conclusion that it was a heavy chemical.

Re-examined: It would be absurd to go to a finechemical manufacturer for boric acid.

The Referee: Does not this summarise your evidence—that, however small your trade is, it has necessitated considering the question where to buy?—Yes. And for that purpose you did find out that it was to heavy-chemical merchants you had to go?—Yes. And you have got, in that way, accustomed to regarding it as a heavy chemical?—Yes. And probably you only read the heavy-chemical market reports in the trade journals and you have found it there?—Yes. Answering further questions by Sir Arthur Colefax, witness said he had

bought in this country from merchants and he had never imported direct. What he bought here might have been imported originally. His chief trade was with South America.

#### How Boric Acid is Produced

Mr. Ugo Funagoli, managing director of the Società Boracifera de Larderello, Florence, and director of the electrical department of the same company, which owns the plants for the production of boric acid from the natural springs in Tuscany, said the concern was founded in 1818 by Mr. Larderello, and had been carried on continuously since that date. Describing the natural phenomenon which gives rise to the production of boric acid in that locality, witness said there is a region which forms an ellipse something like 30 km. in one direction and 12 to 15 km. in the other, and in that locality his company had several spots where there were volcanic manifestations which had been known for several centuries. The more important ones were examined in the eighteenth springs of water and jets of steam. For a number of years these had been a matter of terror for the inhabitants, but they were examined, and, on the water being analysed, it was found to contain boric acid, which was then called by the name of "sedative salts." There were now eight spots at which works had been erected, but the proportion of boric aeid in the water was very small-from two to four parts per thousand. There were both natural and artificial jets, because, in addition to the natural jets, the company had bored holes and so made The method by which the boric acid was obtained from the water or condensed steam was to pass it through a series of narrow, lead-lined receptacles, placed in cascade formation, so that the water travelled from the uppermost one to the lowest one. These evaporative basins were about 60 metres long, 1½ metre wide, and from above, percolated through to the lowest basin. Evaporation went on the whole time, the basins being heated from underneath by the natural steam jets. The water was evaporated to various degrees before they began to crystallise the boric acid. If they had very pure water, as was the case in several spots, the water was concentrated to about 12 per cent. boric acid, and the first acid which crystallised out was 99.5 per cent. purity. Crystallisation was brought about by allowing the liquid to cool and deeanting the water, leaving the crystals in the tanks, from which they were recovered. That degree of purity, however, was not obtainable in every case on account of the varying quality of the water. In some instances it was more coloured than in It was possible to go to a concentration of 18 per cent. boric acid. After the first crystallisation, the liquor which was drawn off was re-crystallised, giving a second erop of crystals which were less pure than the first, and this could be repeated several times, the purity of the boric acid becoming less and less, the lowest being about 55 per cent., intermediate degrees being 95 per cent. and 82 per cent. The business of the company was not confined to boric acid. They manufactured borax, and there were some by-products from the ultimate residue from which were made earbonate of ammonia and perborate of soda. There were no fully qualified ehemists at the works, and there was only one man—and he a highly skilled workman—in charge of all eight plants, which in some cases were as much as fifteen miles apart. He himself only joined the company in 1912, but since that time the company had exported to the United Kingdom—and he understood before also—large quantities of boric acid, approximately 80 or 90 tons per month. That was during the war, and he should think the export was on about the same scale previously. At the same time, he was mainly concerned with the electrical works, and could not speak too definitely. It was true that he signed the commercial correspondence, but the practice in Italy was for two persons to sign the correspondence, and although he signed, he did not go into the details very much.

PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR TRADE.

The Referee: It was not the war which introduced your export trade?

Mr. Funagoli said that was by no means the case. Long before 1912 borie acid was exported to the United Kingdom direct by the company. The erude boric acid as sent out was the 82 per cent. product, which was made up by mixing proportions of the 95 per cent. and the 55 per cent., and large quantities of that 82 per cent. boric acid had been sold in the United Kingdom. Larger quantities had been sent since the passing of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, but during the past few years, before the passing of the Act, the bulk of the export to this country had been the 99.5 per cent. product, the erude being only about 10 per cent. of the total. Since the passing of the Act no 99.5 per cent. acid had been sent to this country. All their product was sold in this country to Borax Consolidated, Ltd. The commercial product was the 99.5 per cent., and crude was always invoiced as 82 per cent. Unless a customer asked for crude, it would be taken that he required the commercial or 99.5 per cent. This 82 per cent., however, was now invoiced as sassolite, at the request of Borax Consolidated, Ltd.

The Referee: There is a very good reason for that.

Mr. Ronca (of the Board of Trade): It is to avoid trouble in outlying ports.

Mr. Funagoli, continuing his evidence in chief, said that the mineral sassolite was found in small quantities in the neighbourhood of the springs.

The Referee: In your commercial boric acid, do you

analyse for lead or arsenic?

Mr. Funagoli said he analysed to see that the 99.5 per cent. purity was obtained, but no analysis was made for lead or arsenie, in the ordinary commercial quality of that purity. If a ehemically pure boric acid were asked for, then the test for lead and arsenie would be made, but it would make a difference to the price. Further crystallising and further solution would eliminate the lead and arsenie, if the B.P. quality were asked for. The method adopted in his works for testing to see if the 99.5 per cent. purity was obtained could be learned by a boy in a very short time.

At this point Mr. Swan put in a letter received by

At this point Mr. Swan put in a letter received by the Italian Commercial Embassy, which had been written by Mr. Ashley, of the Department of Industries and Manufactures of the Board of Trade, in response to a request as to why boric acid and borax had been included

in the list. The letter was as follows:

Borax is dutiable only when R quality. (R indicates generally that the article so marked in the list is of a higher grade of purity than the grade or grades ordinarily used in industry.) Borie acid is dutiable even in its commercial form, that is to say, containing about 99.5 per cent, of boric acid. Crude Tuscany borie acid containing 82 to 85 per cent, of boric acid is not dutiable, being a crude mineral product.

Mr. Swan said that as the case developed a good deal would be heard about the letter R. Boric acid had not got the letter R against it in the list. Borax appeared in the list as sodium biborate and had the letter R against it. Boric acid appeared under "aeids" and had no R, and the point was that whereas the commercial quality of boric acid was. The Referee: And to be consistent there should be an R against boric acid? Mr. Swan said his argument would involve that neither should be in the list at all.

Mr. Funagoli, concluding his evidence in chief, said that the Larderello works were under the supervision of the Italian Mining Department, and were not regarded as chemical works.

## MR. FUNAGOLI CROSS-EXAMINED

Sir Arthur Colefax cross-examined. Witness agreed that boric aeid had been sent into this country sinee the passing of the Act as sassolite. This latter was a mineral, and was found near the hot springs. To counsel's suggestion that sassolite eontains 80 per cent. of boric aeid, witness could not agree because he was not a chemist

and had not gone into that side of the question. He did not, however, believe that sassolite contained arsenic.

Sir Arthur Colefax said that if he called evidence that sassolite did contain arsenic witness could not dispute it. Answering further questions, witness said that about 25 to 30 per cent. of the total output was represented by the 99.5 per cent. product which came off at the first crystallisation; but Sir Arthur Colefax, giving figures of export, about which, however, there seemed sold doubt, suggested that this proportion was hopelessly wrong. Witness said he was not in a position to give of export, about which, however, there seemed some exact figures, but there was quite a fair proportion. Referee: You know you get quite a fair proportion of the 99.5 per cent. stuff at the first time of asking. Witness said that was so. Up to the time of the passing of the Act the 82 per cent. boric acid was invoiced to this country as crude, but now it was invoiced as sassolite. The Referee: And you regard that as a misnomer?—Yes. Continuing, Mr. Funagoli said that the majority of the refined or commercial boric acid had come to Great Britain up to the time of the passing of the Act, and a slightly greater proportion of the crude had been exported to the United States. He would not agree that sassolite is crude boric acid.

Mr. Ronca said the Board of Trade asked people in this case, and in others, to call the substance by the mineral name and not the chemical name, because minerals did not come within the Act.

Answering Mr. Whitehead, for the Board of Trade, witness said that substantially the whole of the exports from Italy represented the product of his firm. He agreed that his company was anxious to do business in the refined product because it was more profitable. Then why, asked counsel, had the company been content before the war to export a larger proportion of crude than refined? Was it not that there were difficulties in refining? Witness said that was not so, and, as a matter of fact, the process was an exceedingly simple one. The fact was that the refining process involved a great deal of labour, and labour had become increasingly dear; so much so that it had affected the margin of profit. (This followed up a point previously made by Sir Arthur Colefax that the tendency had been, except during the war, to export crude and not the 99.5 per cent. product.) Further questions were put by Mr. Whitehead as to the manner in which the 82 per cent. product was arrived at, and witness explained that the figure of 82 per cent. was really an average, and that it was made up of some 95 per cent. and some 55 per cent. crystals.

Re-examined, witness said that the manufacture as to percentage purity was regulated according to the orders received. Certain figures of exports were mentioned by Mr. Swan to show that during the war, and subsequently up to the passing of the Act, the bulk of the exports from Italy had been the refined boric acid or 99.5 per cent. purity. Mr. Funagoli added that the volumetric test for purity was a common one, and was simply a colour test. In Italy the 82 per cent. product was used in metal works.

Mr. Swan then endeavoured to introduce a letter from Borax Consolidated, Ltd., but objection was taken by Sir Arthur Colefax on the ground that they were not parties to the case, and the Referee decided against Mr. Swan, on the ground that so far as he was concerned Borax Consolidated, Ltd., had dropped their opposition.

#### Mr. Parry's Evidence

Mr. E. J. Parry said he agreed with the evidence of Mr. Funagoli as regards the manufacture of boric acid except in so far as he had stated that the elimination of arsenic and lead was only a matter of recrystallisation. It was totally impossible to do it in this way. At the same time, he did not suggest that there was arsenic in the natural boric acid. He had examined a good many samples, and did not know their origin, but, on the whole, he had no doubt that  $99\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the material described by the last witness contained more lead than the B.P. standard. Any process for removing

that lead would have to be the same as that usually applied to other chemicals for the same purpose. lead usually came from the crystallising tanks. In his opinion there was no doubt that boric acid was a heavy chemical. As to the uses of it, there was a very large use for preservation, and as an example he mentioned the preservation of eggs from China. It was also used in butter and cream as a preservative, and to a considerable extent in medicine, chiefly as an antiseptic for lint and dressings. Again, it was used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of a certain type of glass, which, he believed, contained up to 7 per cent. of boron oxide. That glass was known as Pyrex or heat-resisting glass, and was largely used for cooking purposes. The boron counteracted the coefficient of expansion of the other elements in the glass. Boric acid was also used for glazing and enamelling, and a large quantity was made use of for turning into borax. Witness re-ferred to Vol. I. of Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry" and to the descriptions there of the methods Chemistry" and to the descriptions there of the metallic for eliminating every trace of metallic contamination, which was essential when using boric acid as a food preservative, and said that so far as he was aware the manufacturers were pretty successful in doing that. This grade of boric acid usually cost from £10 to £15 per ton more than the best medicinal quality. For glass and enamelling the ordinary 99½ per cent. quality contaminated with lead and arsenic was good enough, but a high strength was required for making borax. For this purpose it was only used in Italy, as they had no mineral borax there. In most cases in trade users could take boric acid or borax under the same contract at the same price, and reference was made to Howards' list in this connection. This firm were manufacturers of both heavy and fine chemicals, and they generally classified them. There was one advertisement of the firm, however, in which a list of fine chemicals was given containing boric acid and several other well-recognised heavy chemicals. Witness then referred to the counter-statement of the Board of Trade, which alleged that 80 per cent. of boric acid was absorbed for medicinal and surgical purposes. He did not agree with that. No official statistics existed on the point, but from a statement by the chairman of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., at the last annual meeting some information was given on the point.

Sir Arthur Colefax objected to this statement being put in unless someone from Borax Consolidated, Ltd.,

was to be called by Mr. Swan.

Mr. Swan pointed out that the Board of Trade, although it gave figures as to the proportionate use of boric acid, did not put them forward as their own, but stated that they had received them from certain sources which,

however, were not specified.

The Referee said that if this statement had been the pleadings in an ordinary legal action, Mr. Swan could have moved to strike it out. Sir Arthur Colefax said that all he objected to was Mr. Parry putting in this statement. He was not the proper witness to prove it. Mr. Swan said he would then ask that this paragraph be struck out of the counter-statement unless the sources of information were disclosed by the Board of Trade. Mr. Parry said he would say that 10 per cent, of boric acid was used for preservative purposes, 60 per cent, for the other arts, and 30 per cent, for medicine. He did not know who were the main manufacturers of boric acid in this country because the firms were so intermixed. Nearly every firm has co-directors and partnerships, and it was a sort of gigantic combine. The Referee: But they will not make it in the same way that they make it in Italy. Mr. Parry said that the boric acid made here was made from borax, by acidifying and setting free the boric acid, removing the lime compounds and other impurities and re-crystallising, removing the arsenic and lead, redissolving, crystallising, and purifying. The Referee: I am not sure whether it is going to be sail that the manufacture here is of such a nature that it should be regarded as a fine chemical. Mr. Parry: I should not think it would, because the precess is not that of fine-chemical manufacture.

Sir Arthur Colefax said he was going definitely to submit that the process of manufacture of boric acid in this country is a fine-chemical manufacture.

Mr. Swan retorted that in that case he was going to take the definite objection that the counter-statement made no hint of the point that the manufacture of boric acid in this country was indicative of it being a fine chemical.

Sir Arthur Colefax said it had all through been agreed that this was one of the most important, if not the most important, tests of whether a substance was a fine chemical or not. In the counter-statement it was stated that certain of the firms for whom he appeared made boric acid, and were members of the fine-chemical group of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers; and why had Mr. Swan been bringing evidence as regards boric acid being a fine or heavy chemical, if the point of the process of manufacture was not involved? He had given evidence of a process of manufacture which was not responsible for more than a small quantity of the boric acid used in this country, a process, by the way, of which he

would like to have more details.

Mr. Swan said he had read the counter-statement very carefully, and had rather anticipated that this point would arise, and he had this definite submission to make : The Board of Trade dealt with the manufacture of borne acid in some detail, but if the paragraphs were read carefully it would be seen that the purpose for which they went into the details of manufacture was to show that it was a refining process and that there was a certain limitation on the amount of boric acid which could be produced, depending on the amount of borax which was required in the country, and the conclusions which the Board of Trade drew from these observations were that it was a static industry. There was no suggestion that the Italian manufacture indicated that it was a finechemical process, and the only suggestion made with regard to the method of manufacture was that there was so much boric acid needed to make borax that the industry was stationary and static. He submitted most strongly that the only point taken in the counter-statement as to boric acid being a fine chemical was the statement that it was a pharmaceutical chemical, and, ergo, a fine chemical.

Sir Arthur Colefax pointed to several paragraphs in the counter-statement which he claimed raised the point as regards the method of manufacture, indicating that it is a fine chemical, and he could not see why Mr. Swan should

be taken by surprise.

Mr. Swan said he was quite taken by surprise that

this should be contended.

The Referee said he was quite satisfied of that, and could quite well believe that Mr. Swan did not think the point was to be raised after reading the counter-statement. Mr. Swan said he was not frightened at the point being raised, but it was going to prolong the proceedings considerably. The Referee said he did not see how he could exclude the point being raised, but it could have been raised a good deal more clearly in the counter-statement. Sir Arthur Colefax said that his case was that, so far as boric acid in this country was concerned, it was a fine-chemical manufacture, and the Referce would hear more about the Italian process. He would like to know if Mr. Parry was familiar with the processes carried out in this country. Mr. Parry said the nature of the processes was quite common property, and had been published in all the text-books for years; but there might be details of which he was not aware, and which he was not in a position to criticise until he had heard more about them. Sir Arthur Colefax said all the processes had their own particular difficulties; and was Mr. Parry familiar with these difficulties? The Referee: He will tell us what he knows in his evidence quite frankly. Mr. Parry said the processes of manufacturing boric acid were quite common property. There were, no doubt, considerable difficulties to be overcome, but they were not difficulties of the kind such as the filtration of lime juice in the manufacture of citric acid, and they were not difficulties of the kind which would raise the manufacture to the level of fine-chemical manufacture. So far as he was aware, boric acid has not a single character in common with a fine chemical, except that it could be obtained in a state of great purity.

The Referee: Can you tell me anything about the plant used? Mr. Parry said he could not, but there could be used none of the plant with which they were familiar in

the manufacture of fine chemicals.

Mr. Parry then continued his evidence-in-chief and referred to the descriptions of processes given in Thorpe's Dictionary. This was followed by references to a number of trade lists and trade journals in which boric acid was referred to as a heavy chemical. Advertisements of Le Personne & Co. and Clifford Christopherson were handed in. as were price lists of Pilcher & Co., and Sparks, White & Co., Ltd. Boric acid was also included in a list issued by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and others, but it was included with a number of other typically heavy chemicals used for pharmaceutical purposes. It did not appear, however, in a list of fine chemicals issued by Boots, Ltd. In a report issued by the Department of Overseas Trade on the market for heavy chemicals in the Argentine Republic, boric acid was included as a heavy chemical. References were then made to the trade journals, and among them were mentioned The Chemist and Druggist market reports over a period of years, in which boric acid appeared frequently under heavy chemicals and also under pharmaceutical chemicals. Mr. Swan then drew the attention of witness to the statement of the Board of Trade that boric acid is a member of one of the wellrecognised groups of fine chemicals. Mr. Parry said that a pharmaccutical chemical was a chemical for pharmaceutical purposes, and it might be heavy or fine. Of the chemicals mentioned in the B.P., he should say that 75 per cent. were fine and 25 per cent. heavy. Finally, he said that he was of opinion that boric acid was wrongly included in the Board of Trade list even in its purest

## MR. PARRY CROSS-EXAMINED

Sir Arthur Colefax cross-examined as to the extent of Mr. Parry's knowledge of the processes of manufacture of boric acid in this country. Mr. Parry admitted that he had not been in a works in this country where boric acid is made, but said he was familiar with the principles of manufacture. There were certain principles ciples of manufacture. There were certain principles which must be applied, but there were no doubt slight variations of them in particular cases with which he was not familiar. Sir Arthur Colefax: I will ask you one simple question. What do you suggest is the chemical supervision relative to the number of people employed in the manufacture of boric acid from the natural borate in this country? Mr. Parry said he could not answer that question until he knew which particular process was used. The skilled chemical supervision by any process of manufacture of boric acid could not possibly be that required in the case of the synthetic chemicals which appeared in Boots' list. Sir Arthur Colefax: But you do not know as a fact what is the skilled chemical supervision necessary in a process of manufacture of boric acid from the native borate? Mr. Parry said he could not tell counsel the proportion of chemists, but he was perfectly certain that even the skilled supervision required with some of the heavy chemicals was not necessary in the case of boric acid. Sir Arthur Colefax: I suggest to you that the process is one requiring continuous hour by hour skilled chemical supervision? Mr. Parry: I will not accept the suggestion for a moment. Witness also disagreed emphatically with the suggestion of counsel that the pharmaceutical use of boric acid in this country was the largest—viz., 43 per cent.—that food-preservative purposes came next with 34 per cent., and that the remainder was used for general purposes. He added that in some cases boric acid has ceased to be used as a food preservative in favour of salicylic acid.

Mr. Whitehead, in the course of his cross-examination on behalf of the Board of Trade, put it that the refining of boric acid to remove arsenic involved processes which were necessarily fine-chemical processes, and that the product of such processes must be regarded as fine chemicals. Witness refused to accept this, or that the trade regarded the product as a fine chemical.

The hearing was adjourned until May 30.

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## Tuesday's Proceedings

When the hearing was resumed, on May 30, Mr. Parry said he wished to correct an impression he had given in his previous evidence as to the proportions of the use of boric acid. The impression he had given was that these proportions related to the boric acid sold in this country and not used in this country.

Some discussion then took place as to whether Borax Consolidated, Ltd., were represented at the inquiry and were to be considered parties to the proceedings. A gentleman who said he was the accountant to the company stood up, but was unable to state whether he appeared officially on behalf of the company or not. Eventually the Referee said he would hold that Borax Consolidated, Ltd., were not represented at the inquiry. During the course of the subsequent evidence for the opponents every one of the witnesses said they bought from Borax Consolidated, Ltd., a fact which led the Referee to remark that, although Borax Consolidated, Ltd., were not officially represented, they had sent most of their customers.

## THE OPPONENTS' CASE

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., then opened his case for the opposition to the complaint. He said there was one issue, and one issue only, and that was whether boric acid was a fine chemical. His case was quite definitely that it was a fine chemical. The evidence on the other side was very weak, insomuch as all the witnesses called were gentlemen whose dealings in boric acid were practically negligible so far as the home market was concerned, although they dealt more largely in borax. In spite of the evidence from Italy he ventured to suggest that no attempt had been made to show the precise nature of the method of manufacture in Italy. The witness from Italy had been very glib as to getting 99.5 per cent. content of boric acid from some very pure waters, but nothing had been said as to the manner in which they purified the 55 per cent. stuff and got it to 99.5 per cent. content. The manufacture of boric acid as carried out in this country was an extremely difficult one, because the product had to be of extreme purity and as free as possible from lead and arsenic. In our case the arsenic occurred in the mineral from which the boric acid was made, and was not imported into the substance, as was the case in the Italian process, during the manufacture. It was the very high degree of purity which brought boric acid within the category of pharmaceutical chemicals in the opinion of many people. All the trade evidence on the other side really was to the effect that the witnesses had heard that boric acid was a heavy chemical by repute.

The Referee asked if there was any import into this

country other than the Italian.

Sir Arthur Colefax said the Italian import was about 40 per cent, of the whole, but there was no crude from any other country except Italy. He thought it was a slip that the Board of Trade counter-statement put it forward that 80 per cent. of the use was for medicinal and surgical purposes. He believed that that included also food preservation.

### BORIC ACID AS A FINE CHEMICAL

Mr. Alfred Howard, director of Howards & Sons, Ltd., said he had always considered boric acid a fine chemical. Ninety per cent. of the product of his firm went to wholesale druggists for pharmaceutical use and the remaining 3 per cent. went to drysalters. It was all B.P. quality.

Cross-examined: His company bought its raw materials from Borax Consolidated, Ltd., usually boracite or cole-

manite.

During the course of the evidence it was intimated that information as to methods of manufacture in this country would be given in camera.

Witness agreed that in his company's catalogue there were some heavy chemicals, but they were the pharmaceutical quality of heavy chemicals.

The Referee: Do you regard your boric acid as a fine chemical, even if it is not up to B.P. standard?

Mr. Howard said he did, because it required such careful preparation. He had no opinion as to whether borax was a fine chemical. Commercial borax he would regard as heavy, but commercial boric acid he regarded as a fine chemical.

Mr. Harry Poole, preprietor of G. H. Poole & Son, Bootle, also regarded boric acid as a fine chemical. Prior to 1920 the whole of his output was for food-preserving purposes, and it was practically all up to B.P. standard. He supplied a small quantity for industrial purposes now. In cross-examination, witness agreed he could not refer to any trade journal in which boric acid was referred to as a fine chemical. Asked by the Referee whether he regarded borax as a fine chemical, witness said he would like to regard it as such, but it did not require the same expert attention in production as boric acid.

The Referee: If you were trying to be quite fair and independent about it you would say borax was a

heavy chemical?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. T. Edward Lescher, director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, said he supplied boric acid almost entirely for medicinal and preservative purposes, and 90 per cent. of what he bought was of B.P. quality. He did not make any boric acid, but purchased three kinds, viz.: Commercially pure, B.P., and chemically pure. The commercially pure was generally of B.P. quality, but it was not guaranteed.

The Referee: Why do you regard it as a fine chemical?
-Witness said that so far as he was concerned it was mainly used for medicinal purposes and food preserving. It was an article which both dealers and manufacturers insisted upon having of the greatest purity, but he did not necessarily regard everything that was of B.P. standard as a fine chemical. If a chemical was used mainly for industrial purposes, then there would be no doubt in his mind that it ought to be regarded as a heavy chemical. Boric acid, however, was used mainly for pharmaceutical purposes.

The Referee: That may be so, because that is your

part of the trade.

Mr. Benjamin D. Jones, secretary of Burton, Baker & Co., food-preservative makers, said that his firm used 300 tons of boric acid angually. He bought in England from Borax Consolidated, Ltd.

Mr. Frederick Dickens, Loudon manager of the Darton, Gibbs Co., antiseptic surgical-dressing manufacturers, said

his firm used 50 tons of boric acid per annum.

Mr. P. A. W. Self, analytical chemist, handed in figures of analyses which he had made of commercial boric acid, which went to show that the quality was very good. On a rough basis he regarded all chemicals coming up to the B.P. standard as fine chemicals, but not necessarily so. He regarded boric acid as a fine chemical because the commercial quality practically came up to the B.P. standard. The process of manufacture would also have to be taken into account.

Mr. F. A. Hocking, pharmacist to the London Hospital, said the London Hospital used about 2½ tons of boric acid per annum. There are 900 beds in the hospital and about 120,000 out-patients per annum. He bought from Borax Consolidated, Ltd., and from Howards.

## BOARD OF TRADE ATTITUDE

In reply to Mr. Swan, Mr. Ronca, for the Board of Trade, said the Board did not propose to call any witnesses. Mr. Swan complained strongly of this attitude on the part of the Board of Trade, which had in the past adopted an independent attitude and helped the Referee with any necessary information. In this case he wanted to cross-examine a witness from the Board of Trade with regard to certain communications that had passed with reference to this matter. Borax Consolidated, Ltd., were admittedly the largest manufacturers in this country, and there was certain evidence which he desired which the Board of Trade could furnish if it wished.

Mr. Cripps said he was calling the largest manufacturer of boric acid in this country—larger than Borax Consolidated, Ltd.—and it was decided to leave the point until Wednesday, when the inquiry would be resumed.

## Wednesday's Proceedings

On resuming the hearing on May 31, the Referee said he had been thinking over the position of Borax Con-solidated, Ltd., and had come to a decision in the

Sir Arthur Colefax said that, although he was not appearing for that company, rather than there should be any question on the matter, he proposed to call a witness

from the company.

The Referee said that his view was that Borax Consolidated, Ltd., still remained an opponent, although they might not appear. Therefore, Mr. Swan was entitled to put in statements which were evidence against the company, but he would not allow the putting in of letters which were by way of negotiations between the Borax Consolidated, Ltd., and the Board of Trade. Borax Consolidated, Ltd., had at one time sent in a formal complaint to the Board of Trade to the effect that boric acid ought not to be included in the List as documents of that kind might be referred to by Mr. Swan. He would not, however, allow letters to be put in because that would put an unfortunate restraint upon the freedom of negotiations.

Mr. Edmund White, F.I.C., for some years chief pharmacist to St. Thomas's Hospital, and since then managing director to Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., finechemical manufacturers, said he had also been President of the Pharmaceutical Society for five years. When he was at St. Thomas's Hospital he always took care to satsify himself that the boric acid which he bought was of B.P. quality. He held the opinion that boric acid is a typically fine chemical of the pharmaceutical class. because it was always produced for that purpose in a very pure condition. His present firm did not make boric acid, but purchased from Messrs. Howards, with whom

they are associated.

Mr. Swan cross-examined to the effect that witness was not associated with the industrial uses of boric acid, being mainly concerned with chemists and pharmacists. Witness said that 95 per cent, of what he sold went to chemists and pharmacists. It was put to witness that the lead limit for boric acid in the B.P. was typical of the limit for heavy chemicals.

#### BORAX CONSOLIDATED EVIDENCE

Mr. H. F. Johnson, commercial manager of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., said that his company had large interests in boric-acid manufacturing plants, partly by way of subsidiary companies, and partly by working arrange-ments. Being responsible for the sales records of the company, he was able to say the proportions of the various uses of boric acid and borax. About one-fifth of the total consumption in this country was imported, and the Italian production of boric acid was about 11 per cent. of the world's total. Of the boric acid consumed in the United Kingdom, 36.22 per cent. was for medical and surgical uses, 34 per cent. for food preservatives, 6.78 per cent. was for the purpose of making boric lint, and the remainder was for general purposes. Thus the largest proportion was for pharmaceutical purposes, whereas in the case of borax 82 per cent. was used for industrial purposes, including 25 per cent. for potteries, 14 per cent. to enamellers, 1 per cent. for dyes, 1.78 per cent. for glass, 3.6 per cent. for the metal industry, 1.79 per cent. in the paint and varnish trade, and 10 per cent. for starch. Cross-examined, Mr. Johnson said that under his starch. Cross-examined, Mr. Johnson said that under his selling conditions he could tell to whom the materials went, as the orders were delivered direct to the users but invoiced to the wholesale houses who placed the orders. His own company sold 85 per cent. of the production in this tion in this country, and he had obtained the figures from other firms to make up the total. All the boric acid he sold was of the old B.P. quality at least. He would not agree with Mr. Swan that the greater proportion of boric acid used in this country was for industrial purposes.

The Referee said that the use for food preservatives might be regarded as industrial, which would have some beginning on the constitution of the same proposed.

bearing on the proportions for industrial and other uses. Consideration was then given to a letter written by

witness to the Larderello Co., in Italy, since the publica-tion of the List, in which it was stated that the principal use was for industrial purposes, and that therefore boric acid ought not to be in the List. A remark to the same effect in the annual speech of the chairman of the company at the 1921 meeting was also mentioned by Mr. Swan. So far as the letter to the Larderello Co. was concerned, witness said that at that time he was importing and wanted to get the boric acid into the country. In 1920 less than half the total consumption in this country was made here, but now, owing to the operation of the Act, it was all made here.

Mr. Swan then produced a complaint which had been sent in by witness to the Board of Trade on behalf of his company asking that boric acid should be taken out of the List, as in no sense could it be considered a fine

chemical.

Mr. Johnson said he had changed his view since then. The fact was that he sent off the complaint without sufficient consultation with his technical colleagues, and subsequently pressure was brought to bear by the makers in this country, and he went to the Board of Trade and asked to withdraw the complaint. He was convinced that he had acted wrongly. After he sent in the complaint he made inquiries of the manufacturers as to whether he was right in putting forward that view, and he was told he was wrong.

The Referee pointed out that the complaint had been

sent in with the authority of the firm.

Mr. Johnson said that he mentioned the matter to his managing director, who, having confidence in him, agreed to the complaint being sent in, but the technical staff afterwards objected. At first he wanted the Board of Trade to take it off the List because he was then importing.

#### MANUFACTURE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Evidence of the process of manufacture in this country was then given in private by Mr. H. Dering, works manager and chief chemist of Joseph Townsend & Co., Ltd., of Port Dundas, Glasgow. He was followed by Dr. H. Bassett, professor of chemistry at University College, Reading, who supported the contention that the process described was typical of fine-chemical processes, inasmuch as it involved continuous skilled chemical supervision. The whole question of whether a chemical is or is not a fine chemical, said witness, was a matter of definition.

The term meant different things to different people, but his own reasons for saying that boric acid is a fine chemical were (1) that it is not found in nature as such; (2) the operations required to prepare boric acid were extremely complex and required very careful supervision; (3) the main bulk of the substance was used for purposes which required very high purity; and (4) it was worth while to remember that the bulk of the purposes for which it was used were real chemical purposes, and that was not always made clear when people spoke of pharmaceutical purposes. What he meant was that the processes going on in the living organism were essentially complex chemical processes, and an antiseptic or a preservative acted in virtue of the fact that it reacted with these other chemical processes and so disturbed them. All these four points, however, had to be considered as a whole.

The Referee said he thought the strongest of the four points was the great purity in the main bulk of the user. Witness said the process was far more complicated than many processes and not so complicated as others. cross-examination, he greatly doubted whether the process of cream-of-tartar manufacture practised by Kemball, Bishop & Co. was very much more complicated than boric-acid manufacture. On the general question of what is a fine chemical, witness said that before the Act most people had general ideas on the subject, but since the Act the question had been studied very carefully by chemists as a whole, and there had been a number of discussions as to the meaning of the term "fine chemical" and other related definitions, particularly by the Society of Chemical Industry. He had followed the majority of these discussions with considerable interest long before he had any idea that he should have to

take any particular interest in boric acid. He agreed that he had made up his mind on these matters since the Act, as everyone else had.

## CLOSING SPEECHES

Sir Arthur Colefax, in his final speech for the opponents, said that the complaint was only concerned with 20 per cent. of the total consumption in this country, because that was what the Italian import represented in 1920. Over 80 per cent, was produced by an entirely different process from the Italian, about which, by the way, they had only been told some very inadequate details. The witness who was put forward to describe the process knew as little about it as it was possible for any witness to know. The whole of the British poric acid was B.P. quality, but the imported Italian boric acid was not tested for The real issue in the case, however, arsenic and lead. was that boric acid was, in his submission, a fine chemi-The evidence of the process adopted in this country which had been given that morning showed that there was continual skilled chemical supervision. The mere taking of analyses was not the skilled supervision that he had in mind, but the subsequent application of the analyses which was the skilled supervision of which he was speaking, and it was this, coupled with the high degree of purity, which was demanded, that brought boric acid within the category of fine chemicals. According to some of the statements on the other side only chemical reagents could be regarded as fine chemicals, for there would be nothing else left, judging by what had been said as to what were heavy chemicals. He regarded the question of the process as very important indeed, and there was not one word of cross-examination on the part of Mr. Swan when his evidence was given in camera.

Mr. Swan, in reiterating the opinion he had previously expressed that boric acid is a heavy chemical, said that, judging by what had been said, it was only necessary to increase the number of chemists employed on the works and to introduce further complications into the process to make any chemical a fine chemical, and in this respect he adopted what the Referee had himself said in the tartaric-acid case. He complained of the attitude adopted by the Board of Trade in this case in putting forward a counter-statement and not producing evidence in support of it. The statement made in that counterstatement that 80 per cent. of boric acid is used for pharmaceutical purposes was grotesquely false. He was prepared to accept Mr. Johnson's figures in this respect.

The Referee said he always had very largely in mind the use. If the big use was commercial then the trade would call it a heavy chemical. Was the use in this case largely commercial or otherwise?

Mr. Swan said that the documents that had been put in showed conclusively that the use of boric acid for food-preservative purposes was regarded by the trade as essentially commercial, and it was universally quoted in the trade journals as a heavy chemical. That had been consistently so before and after the passing of the Act. The evidence on that point was uncontradicted, and he submitted that the case ended there.

A decision will be given later.

## Safeguarding of Industries Act

Safeguarding of Industries Act
Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., in their weekly prices current publish the following pungent criticism of the Safeguarding of Industries Act: "The Times Trade Supplement' for May 27 states that: 'Whether a merchant is called upon to pay 4d. duty on a consignment of goods, or 6d. on a few yards of medicated paster, is a matter of very serious moment to the taxpayer, as the collection of these paltry sums has cost many pounds in wages to well-paid officials, to say nothing of the waste of time and money to the merchant. However, the article cannot be taken seriously, since the correspondent, as though to show his complete ignorance of the trade, informs us that chloral hydrate has paid duty under the Act. Chloral hydrate as is well known to those in the trade, has paid duty for the is well known to those in the trade, has paid duty for the last fifty years, and the present rate of 1s. 9d. per lb. was in force long before this wonderful Act was thought of."

## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for hulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to he added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented hefore wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may he incurred in garhling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher proces than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

#### 42 Cannon Street, E.C. 4, June 1

There have been signs of improved business in several directions this week, but it cannot be said to be of a general character and rather applies to seasonable demands induced by the hot weather. The sale of citric acid has considerably increased, and prices are higher; there has also been a good inquiry for tartaric acid at rising prices; cream of tartar has also been selling more freely. Refined camphor slabs are slightly firmer on the spot. Menthol is rather lower, but steadier at the close. Ipecacuanha is again higher, and a fair business has been done in Matto Grosso kind. Lime juice has been selling more freely. Tinnevelly senna in small lots has realised steady rates. Shellac has had a sharp recovery, due to the covering of short interests, and spot prices have advanced 15s. to 20s. per cwt. On the whole there has been a slightly better demand for crude drugs.

| Higher  | Firmer  | Easier   | Lower   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Citric acid Fennel seed Ipecacuanha Maize starch powder Potash prussiate Shellac Soda prussiate Tartaric acid | Acid oils<br>Camphor<br>(Jp. ref.)<br>Lead acetate<br>Lime-juice<br>Patchouli oil | Coconut<br>(desic.)<br>Menthol<br>Paraformalde-<br>hyde<br>Paraldehyde<br>Vanillin | Acetone<br>Benzols<br>Coconut oil<br>Cresylic acid<br>Formaldehyde<br>Palm oil<br>Salol |

## Cablegrams

NEW YORK, June 1.—Business is fair. Jalap is dearer at 18c. Burdock root has advanced to 13c., and short buchu to 95c.; belladonna leaves are dearer at 12c., and for milk sugar the higher price of 19c. is asked. Menthol is lower at \$5.50, and Mexican sarsaparilla has been reduced to 41c. per lb.

Bergen, May 31.—The total catch of cod for the whole DERGEN, May 51.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season amounts to 45,900,000, against 37,000,000 for the corresponding week of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 76,000 hectolitres, against 54,500 hectolitres for the same period of 1921. The market for finest new non-freezing medicinal oil is nominal at 100s. per barrel c.i.f. U.K. ports.

## Crude Drugs. etc.

Antimony.—There is very little interest in crude, which is nominally £15 on the spot, and c.i.f. parcels could probably be had at about £14 per ton. Foreign regulus ex warehouse is worth about £24. English refined ordinary brands are quoted £27 to £29 10s.,

according to quantity.

Camphor (Crude) is steadier, with spot sellers of Chinese at 3s. 4½d. per lb., and affoat has been sold at

3s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

Camphor (refined) is rather firmer, with Japanese  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs offering at 3s. 7d. to 3s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. tablets have been sold at 4s. 6d., but there is now practically nothing left; for April-May shipment (not yet declared) 4s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., subject to safe arrival, is quoted on spot. June-August shipment of slabs is quoted at 3s. 4d. c.i.f., which is 1d. dearer than last week.

Cantharides.—Chinese are still obtainable at 4s. 6d.

per lb. spot.

Cascara sagrada.--Sales have been made at about 67s. 6d. per cwt. for thin two to three year old bark.

Cod-Liver oil.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 23 that the codfishing at Finmarken last week also gave a fair result, viz.: 7.4 million cod with a yield of about 3,400 barrels of cod-liver oil. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries-compared with that of the preceding years—is as follows:

| 1   |     | 0        |   |            |               |            |
|-----|-----|----------|---|------------|---------------|------------|
|     |     |          |   | Catch of   | Steam-refined | Livers for |
|     |     |          |   | cod        | cod-liver oil | crude oil  |
|     |     |          |   |            | (hect.)       | (hect.)    |
| To  | May | 27, 1922 | 2 | 43,100,000 | 72.470        | 13,744     |
|     |     | 21, 1921 |   | 36,600,000 | 53,997        | 12.199     |
|     | ,,  | 22, 1920 | ) | 32,700,000 | 49,500        | 5.400      |
|     | ,,  | 24, 1919 |   | 25,700,000 | 31,900        | 4.100      |
|     |     | 25, 1918 |   | 18,900,000 |               | 7,800      |
| ,,, | ,,  | 20, 1010 | , | 10,000,000 | 10,100        | 1,000      |

The market is quite neglected, and the price is nominal at about 100s. per barrel c.i.f. London for finest nonfreezing steam-refined oil.

COLOCYNTH.—For rather dull, partly broken Turkey apple 1s. 8d. per lb. is wanted, and fair pale is 1s. 9d. CUBEBS arc offered at from £13 to £14 per cwt., as to

quality.

HEN-YOLK is quiet, with spot sellers of prime quality Chinese (2 per cent. boric acid) at 142s. 6d. per cwt., afloat at 130s.; the value of April-June shipment is 110s. c.i.f. Dried yolk is offered at 5d. per lb., spray whole egg is 6½d., and native dried whole is 4d. per lb., all spot. Prime Chinese hen-albumen on spot is firm at 3s. 5d. per lb., and for June-July shipment 3s. 2d. c.i.f. is asked.

HONEY.—Fair stocks are on offer, including new crop of various descriptions, with sellers anxious to make

progress.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Genuine Dalmatian is offered at 200s., mixed at 215s., and closed at 230s. per cwt. c. and f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso is firmer at from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., with large buyers at slightly less, and the market is likely to go higher. Cartagena is now 8s 6d. per lb.

LEMON JUICE.—Fair business has been done at 3s. per

gall., which is still quoted for actual spot.

LIME JUICE has been in fair demand, and there is very little offering at 3s. 9d. per gall., which has been paid in some quarters. For shipment 3s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted after 3s. has been taken.

LIQUORICE JUICE.—Genuine Italian block can be had at

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Common natural remains firm at 30s. per cwt. on the spot, and on c.i.f. terms 27s. 6d. is quoted.

Magnesium.—In spite of the cheap lots offering from
the Continent, home makers maintain their prices at
4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. for sticks.

Manya.—Large flake is offered at 6s., small at 3s. 6d.,

and sorts at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL is rather cheaper, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering

at 22s. per lb., and forward shipment 20s. 6d. c.i.f.

Mercury.—The particulars contained in the special article which appeared in our previous issue, having regard to the disposal of the old stock of Spanish here, and the attenuation of supplies, resulted in an extension of demand, and the market advanced further while there does not seem much available to cope with current needs. Quotations range from about £11 15s. to £12 per bottle and even more. There are second-hand parcels of bottle and even more. There are second-hand parcels of Spanish, but holders do not seem eager to sell, while a report came to hand from Spain to the effect that the terms of Spanish producers have been again raised to 240 pesetas delivered at the mines, the equivalent of which is well above London parity. Italian is scarce and unobtainable at below £11 15s.

OLIVE OIL.—For finest Nice edible firm prices are maintained and great parents have been invested as a minimal condition.

tained, and spot parcels have been in good demand. For parcels afloat 9s. 9d. per gall. landed terms is wanted. Lucca oil is quoted at 11s. c.i.f. Spanish edible is

offered ex wharf at 7s. 6d.

OPIUM remains firm, both in London and primary markets. Spot prices of Turkey 12 per cent. are from 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

Orange peel has been sold at 6d. per lb. for good bright

£19 per oz.

strip, and at 5d. for ordinary. PLATINUM.—The tendency is firmer, due to a good demand, although there is some talk of a better development in the Russian industry. The price of raw metal ranges from £17 to £18, and that of manufactured is

Shellac.—There has been a sharp recovery on repurchases by the short interest and better inquiries from consumers, in spite of the large additions made to the warehouse stocks. Fundamentally the position is strong, while the recent large arrivals are now being followed by much smaller receipts. The sharp lift of prices at Calcutta caused the market to assume a different aspect. The spot price of usual standard TN Orange quality is now 375s. to 380s. (an advance of 15s. to 20s. on the week), fine second Orange is 400s., superfine 420s. to 440s., RL1 435s., AC cakey 320s., GAL 385s. Futures show an advance of about 20s., the sales including August at 355s. to 382s. 6d., October at 352s 6d. to 385s. To arrive TN affoat has been sold at 360s. c.i.f. and May-June shipment at 370s.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—Farina is quiet, Japanese No. 1
Tawing at 29s. 6d for April-May shipment. Dutch offering at 29s. 6d. for April-May shipment. Dutch farina on the spot is 30s. 9d. per cwt. Sellers of pure English rice starch crystals quote £36 per ton, and Continental at £33. American maize starch powder in bags

is slightly dearer at 13s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

Tonka Beans.—Sales of Angosturas are reported at

from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

#### Seeds, Spices, etc.

Almonds.—Morocco continue to advance, and spot supplies are very limited; other descriptions are steady, but on spot and for arrival.

CLOVES are quiet, with spot sellers of fair Zanzibar at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., and June-August shipment is quoted at 1s. c.i.f. The London stock of Zanzibar is

7,077 bales, against 5,193 in 1921.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) is easier, with fine and medium Ceylon offering at 41s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; May-June shipment is 38s. 6d., and June-July shipment 38s. 6d. c.i.f. Forward business has fallen off.

Nutmegs are steady both for Penang and West Indian. Singapore 110's offer at 9d., 80's at 1s. 0½d., and 65's at

1s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPER.—Black continues quiet, with spot sales of that Singapore at 4d. per lb. Lampong is  $4\frac{3}{3}d$ ., fair Tellicherry  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ ., and Aleppy  $4\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb., all spot. To arrive, fair Singapore for June-August shipment has been send at  $3\frac{1}{3}d$ . per lb. c.i.f. d.w. Tellicherry to arrive is 43s. c.i.f., and Aleppy 41s. 6d. c.i.f. White pepper is steady, with sellers at  $7\frac{3}{8}d$ . per lb. for fair Muntok on the spot; May-July and June-August shipment has sellers at  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . c.i.f. White Singapore on the spot is quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . c.i.f. White Singapore on the spot is quoted at 7d., and June-August shipment has sellers at  $6\frac{11}{16}$ d. c.i.f.

SEEDS.—The following are current spot quotations: Spanish Anise is steady at 78s. per cwt., and Russian is unchanged at 71s. Canary seed is firm, but no business passing. Larache 85s, per quarter, Mazagan is 97s. 6d. per quarter, Tangier 110s., Spanish 115s. Caraway seed is firm at from 41s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. for Dutch as to quality. Coriander seed is firmer, sound offering at 35s. to 40s. as to quality, wormy at 13s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. as to quality. Morocco reports no crop. Cumin seed is scarce at 85s. per cwt. Dill seed is 30s. per cwt. Fennel seed is dearer at 60s. per cwt. Fenugreek seed is unchanged at 13s. to 14s. per cwt. Manchurian Hemp seed is 16s. per cwt. Linseed continues scarce with no Morocco on spot. Good English yellow Mustard seed is unaltered at 34s. per cwt.

#### Assential Oils

The only oils in fairly active demand this week are Bourbon geranium and Ceylon and Java citrouella oils. Spot quotations are steady. A slight rise in Sicilian oils for shipment c.i.f. to arrive is reported in some quarters, but spot quotations are unchanged. Cheap sellers of patchouli have withdrawn their offer following a demand.

Anise (star).—" Red Ship" is steady at 2s. 2d. per lb. spot and 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. c.i.f. to arrive.

Bay.—There is a fair range of prices for West Indian at from 11s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per lb., according to percentage. (The latter price is for 65 per cent oil.)

BERGAMOT.—For shipment some importers quote down to 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. On the spot 17s. to 18s. is about the value of 37 to 39 l.a., according to holder.

Camphor.—The demand for either variety is slow. Spot quotations are unchanged at 85s, per cwt. for white and 75s. to 80s. for brown.

CARAWAY.—Dutch is very firm on spot at from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d, per lb. for double rectified.

Cassia is weak for 80 to 85 c.a. at 5s. 3d. per lb. spot and 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 5d. c.i.f. to arrive.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is unchanged at 5<sup>1</sup>d. per oz. spot and about 4<sup>1</sup>d. c.i.f. High-testing Mysore oil is offered at 8s. to 8s. 3d. spot, according to quantity.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is firm at from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. per lb. spot, and 1s. 83d. c.i.f. to arrive. Bids of 1s. 81d. would be cabled for acceptance. Java is steady at 2s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d. spot. The c.i.f. price of 2s. 9d. appears to be withdrawn, and 2s. 10d. is now quoted.

CLOVE.—English or Indian distillate is obtained at 8s. 6d. per lb. spot; for quantity this may be shaded. CORIANDER.—Some importers of Dutch quote up to 39s. per lb. There are still holders open to sell at 35s. to 36s.

Geranium.—Bourbon has been in good demand, and spot value is steady at from 22s, 6d, to 23s, 6d, per lb.
JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. is offered at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.
per lb. spot. For wood oil holders quote 2s. 3d.

LAYENDER.—French of good quality is offered at 16s. 6d. to 17s, per lb. spot for 38 to 40 per cent ester.

LEMON.—On the spot, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. is wanted, according to holder. For shipment 3s. 2d. c.i.f.

to arrive is about the price.

Lemongrass.—Cochin is as last quoted: from 215d. to 3d. per oz. spot, and 211 d. c.i.f.

Lime.—West Indian distilled is steady at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised is weak at 5s, to 5s,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot. For shipment, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Orange.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged on the spot at

ORANGE.—Sichian sweet is unchanged on the spot at from 13s. to 14s. per lb., according to holder and quantity. West Indian is quoted at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb. PATCHGULI.—Penang has been in fair demand, and cheaper sellers have withdrawn. On the spot, 37s. 6d. per lb. is the value. For Mysore about 40s. is wanted. PEPPERMINT.—Prices of American tin oil are firming

up, and there is not a great deal to be had at 9s. per lb. From 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. is more general.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is quiet and unchanged at 1s. 11d.

to 2s. per 1b. in quantity.

Spearmint.—American is firm at 15s. per lb. spot. Spike.—Spanish is firm at from 3s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. for drums to 3s. 101d. for smaller lots.

#### Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

Bromstyrol is 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to seller. Benzyl acetate or benzoate is quoted at 2s. 9d. per lb., but for c.i.f. to arrive, excluding duty, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d. respectively is wanted. COUMARIN is 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., according to quality. For DIPHENYL ONIDE 4s. to 4s. 6d. is the price. Heliotropine is 6s. Methyl anthranilate is offered at 7s. to 7s. 6d. Musk ambreite is quoted variously at 55s. to 70s. per lb., and xylol at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. Safrol in 56-lb. drums is 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. For TERPINEOL 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb. is quoted, according to quantity, packages extra or returnable. Vanillin is quantity, packages extra or returnable. Veasier at 36s. 6d. The above are on the spot.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A better inquiry seems to be on the market, and actual business has been quite brisk compared with many previous months. Prices are now quite steady, except in those products for which there is practically no demand. The conditions on the Continent definitely point to higher prices for forward deliveries, and this fact is having a good effect on the spot market. German prices are now considerably higher all round. Citric and tartaric acids are in good demand and dearer. Salol is lower.

ACETANILIDE remains rather quiet, with holders asking

about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity.

Amidopyrin continues dull, with values weak at the quoted rate of 17s, per lb. upwards.

Ammonium benzoate is freely offered at 4s. per lb., with buyers uninterested.

ASPIRIN continues in moderate demand, with spot holders firm at 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb.

BARBITONE remains stagnant, and is quoted at about 10s. per lb., but sales would be difficult at this rate.

BENZOIC ACID from spot holders is quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb.

Benzonaphthol is still at 6s. per lb., with the market

Betanaphthol.—Resublimed is quoted nominally on spot at 2s. 6d. per lb.

Bromides.—The position is unaltered from last week. A fair demand continues, and prices are maintained at level rates. Ammonium is firm at 11½d. to 1s. per lb. Potassium, crystals and granular, is steady at 9½d. to 10½d. per lb. Sodium, crystals and granular, is unchanged at 9½d. to 10½d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steadier this week, and there is

not much offering below 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb.
Chloral hydrate.—Duty-paid is steady at 5s. per lb., although one or two sales are reported at a shade less.

CITRIC ACID has remained in good demand, and, with only small spot stocks available, up to 2s. 4d. per lb. has been paid. Now that the hot weather has suddenly been paid. increased the demand, many firms who bought hand-tomouth find difficulty in obtaining supplies, and some makers are fully sold up to August. Italian makers quote for forward positions at about 2s. 12d. per lb. c.i.f. London, less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE, B.P., holds at 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., with but small demand.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is seldom asked for; offers at about 9s. to 10s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CAREONATE remains dull on spot, and is quoted at from 6s. per lb. upwards.

HEXAMINE holds fairly well at about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

per lb., but there is no great amount of business about.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' prices are .so far unchanged
Dealers quote corrosive sublimate at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d., and calomel at from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE is very steady and in fair demand at 2s. 4d. (in carboys) to 2s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains sluggish at 15s. to 15s. 6d. Paraformaldehyde has been slack, and some holders

are now inclined to accept 3s. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is down a point and still weak at 1s. 5d. per lb. on spot.

PHENACETIN holds steady at 5s. 3d. per lb., with nothing like a good demand.

PHENAZONE is unchanged at 7s. 6d. per lb., with occasional sales. PHENOLPHTHALEIN holds at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. on

a quieter market. Potassium sulphoguaiacolate is offered at 3s. 10d.

per lb. POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, B.P.—Spot holders of im-

ported crystals still find business fairly good at about 9½d. per lb. and upwards, according to quantity. for second-hand

QUININE.—There is a fair inquiry for secon parcels of sulphate, which offer at 2s. 11d. per oz. RESORCIN is offered on spot at 7s. to 7s. 3d., but seldom

taken up. SALICYLIC ACID, B.P., is very firm and fairly active at between 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

SALOL is cheaper this week, being offered on spot at 2s.

SODIUM BENZOATE is steady at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., with a little inquiry on the market.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is weak and neglected at about 18s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE is steady and in fair demand at unchanged rates: Powder, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., and crystals about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

SULPHONAL shows no signs of livening up, and offered on another tables 9d. to 15c. 3d. per lb.

on spot at 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—Leviss is unchanged at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.

per lb.; demand poor.
TARTARIC ACID.—Spot, for which there is good inquiry, is very scarce, and nothing now available below 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Italian makers are quoting for forward positions at about 1s.  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . to 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . c.i.f. London, less 5 per cent., but they are not keen to book orders at these rates, and it is probable that they may advance shortly.

TERPENE HYDRATE remains at the low figure of 2s.

per lb., with little interest shown.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Prices are unchanged on the week, and there has been fair business. No change is likely until spot stocks are cleared, and then, on the present Continental offers, an all-round advance may be expected. Sodium sulphite is quoted at 20s. 6d. 10 21s. per cwt. for recrystallised in kegs, and for anhydrous 56s. resublimed pyrogallic acid 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d., and crystals 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per lb.

#### Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, May 31.

A FEATURE of the reports to hand this week is the increased volume of business in seasonable goods, and a fair amount of small business has also been done in some of the other products, but many of the heavy lines, especially those connected with the textiles, continue to move but slowly. Acetone and formaldehyde are lower: potash and soda prussiate are dearer.

ACETIC ACID on the spot has been in fair demand, and prices are at about the same level: spot supplies are a little more plentiful. 80 per cent. technical, £40; 80 per per cent. pure, £43; 98 per cent. glacial, £60 per ton in

casks and demijohns.

ACETONE.—British Government specification is now at

the lower figure of £68 per ton London.

ALUM on the spot is firming up consequent upon the advance in prices from the Continent-little is now offered below £13 per ton, but there is no interest in the market at present.

Ammonia (anhydrous) on the spot continues to be called for fairly well, and is steady at 1s. 10d. per lb. for

99.95 per cent. material.

AMMONIUM MURIATE.—Grey galvanising quality is firm

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—The export position is reported by agents as being a little easier and they now have limited quantities to offer. There is no sign of any drop in price and buying is fairly brisk. Quotations for export vary according to destination, but the average is about £17 per ton f.o.b. British port.

ARSENIC is firm, the market being influenced by the generally curtailed supplies available, and offers of Grecian for future arrival were withdrawn late last week, which gives one the impression that higher pretensions will ensue on the part of producers. Best white Cornish is widely divergent at between £40 and £42 per ton delivered London, and business is very restricted.

BARIUM CHLORIDE.—Continental prices are firmer, and there is very little offering on spot at about £16 10s. per

ton.

BARYTES stands steady at £4 to £6 10s. per ton,

according to quality.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent.). Parcels of American are offering at low rates with British material

unchanged; market very flat.

COPPER SUCHMATE.—The demand has not been very active, but despite the low rates still heard of in Lancashire on the part of certain makers, the tone is firm, which is quite in keeping with the continuous rise in the price of metallic copper. The cost of working is thus increasing again rather than decreasing. The expect trade in the cost of the cost of working is thus increasing again rather than decreasing. port trade is about as good as could be expected this year considering its wretched state in the last two years.

CREAM OF TARTAR on the spot is in short supply at the moment and there is quite a brisk demand-holders are not selling under 112s. 6d. per cwt. with the forward positions rather easier at: German about 105s. c.i.f. London, and Italian at about 105s. f.o.b. Bari.

FORMLDEHYDE (40 per cent. volume) is now offered by spot holders at the lower price of £66 per ton, but buyers are still hard to find.

GLAUBER'S SALT continues neglected, with spot commer-

cial quality nominal at £4 per ton.

LEAD ACETATE.—Although there is but small demand. prices are firmer on account of an advance on the Contiment. Brown broken, £35 to £36; white crystals, £39 to £41.

LITHARGE has been in limited demand with imported at London offering at about £34 10s. per ton, which is a shade cheaper than British flake.

Oxalic acid stands firm at 81d. per lb., but business remains light.

Potassium bichromate has not livened up at all; quoted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

Potassium chlorate remains very slow, with offers plentiful at about 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE on the spot has advanced up to 1s. 31d. per lb., and at this rate the market seems firm. SAL AMMONIAC holds steady at unchanged rates, and a fair demand continues: dog-tooth crystals, 55s.; mediumsized crystals, 50s.; and fine white crystals, 34s. per cwt.

SALTCAKE is freely offered in the region of £4 with very

few buyers.

SODA ASH (58 per cent. light alkali) is a shade easier on spot and still in small demand: London, £9 10s.;

Manchester, £8 10s. per ton. Makers' price to home users on contract, £8 7s. 6d. per ton.

Soda caustic.—The spot position is unaltered with no improvement in demand: 70 to 72 per cent., £23; 76 to 77 per cent., £25 per ton: makers' prices to domestic users on contract steady at: 70 to 72 per cent., £22 10s.; 76 to 77 per cent., £24 10s. per ton. Spot prices are quoted

ex wharf shipping port, drums free.
Sona crystals for home use from British makers are quoted unchanged at £6 per ton in bags, carriage paid

to destination.

Sodium acetate has recovered a little, with spot worth about £24 per ton; the demand is still far from good.

SODIUM BICARBONATE is now very steady on spot at the same price as makers quote to home users—£11 per ton. SODIUM BICHROMATE continues flat with holders still asking 54d. per lb.

Sodium chlorate remains slack on spot at 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb. SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE continues to be in good demand, with pea crystals firm at £19 10s. to £20 per ton in 1 cwt. kegs; commercial quality is at about £14 per ton.

SOMUM NITRATE is very steady at about £15 to £15 5s. per ton for 96 per cent. refined f.o.r. Liverpool.

Sodium nitrite is unchanged at last week's price of £31 per ton for 100 per cent.

Sodium prussiate has advanced on spot to 10d. per lb., at which figure holders are firm.

SODIUM SULPHIDE continues flat with spot prices unchanged: 60 to 62 per cent. solid in drums, £21; 60 to 65 per cent. concentrated in casks, £22 per ton.

ZINC OXIDES.—British makers report that so far they have not advanced their prices although they may have to very shortly on account of the higher price of spelter.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC .- Pitch has recovered in value COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch has recovered in value and seems firm. Other products are unchanged. Aniline oil and salt remain idle, with values nominally at 1s. per lb. Pitch is now steady at the better figure of 75s. per ton. Pure Methyl Alcohol has been flat, and is quoted at £65 per ton ex wharf London. Cresylic acto is a point lower at 2s, 2d, per gallon on a dull market. Creosote cil is steady at 6d, per gallon, barrels from Composite actors are well held at 53d, per lb. free. CARBOLIC ACLO crystals are well held at  $5\frac{3}{6}$ d. per lb. in bulk, and have been in fair demand. Pyridine has eased off to 5s. 9d. per gallon and remains dull. Anthracene remains at 7d. per unit per cwt. for 40 per cent. Naphthalene is steady at £17 per ton and in limited

Fixed Oils. etc.

LINSEED OIL closes unsteady, with spot prices considered weak. Turpentine is steadier after a period of fluctuating prices. Other products have not been very active, with prices about the same on the week. ACID OILS.—At slightly higher rates the spot market for coconut at 34s. 9d., palm-kernel at 34s. 9d. is steady, and groundnut is firm at 35s. Coconut oil has been much quieter, and prices are down on the week: Deodorised, 49s.; Ceylon, 41s. 6d.; Cochin, 48s. Castor oil.—Hull mills' prices are unchanged and firm at: Pharmaceutical, 57s.; first pressings, 52s.; second pressings, 47s., in barrels of not less than one-ton lots. Cottonseed oil has been slow, but spot prices are

fairly well maintained: Deodorised, 51s.; common edible, 48s.; soapmaking, 46s.; and crude, at 40s. GROUNDNUT OILS.—At unchanged values this market closes flat: Deodorised, 57s.; crude Oriental for shipment, 46s. c.i.f. Palm-kernel oil.—Values are very steady on spot, and close unchanged on the week at: Deodorised, 49s.; crude, 41s. Palm oil.—Lower grades have been in fair demand on spot; otherwise the market has been flat, and Lagos at 35s. and softs at 32s. 3d. are quoted easier this week; hards are unchanged at 31s. 6d. Soar-stock groundnut.

—None is offered. Soya-bean oil.—Crude is scarce on spot and is firm at 40s.; deodorised is unchanged on a quiet market at 48s. RAPE OIL continues at high rates and remains dull: refined, 56s.; crude, 48s. Linseed oil closes irregular after a week of poor business. Spot prices are so far maintained, but forward positions are showing are so far maintained, but forward positions are snowing up easier, and it is probable that spot values will move in buyers' favour: Raw, naked, on spot, 43s.; May sales made at 41s. 9d.; June sold at 40s. 6d.; June-August, 38s. 6d.; September-December, 36s. 9d.; Hull, on spot, 40s. 9d.; June-August, 38s. 3d.; September-December, 36s. Turrentine.—The recent wild fluctuations down to below 70s. for spot delivery naturally made buyers to below 70s. for spot delivery naturally made buyers more cautious in face of the good quantities that have been coming along. The tendency since has steadied, with a little more life in the market. There is, however, some little doubt whether the squeeze in spot delivery is really over. Forward sellers are not very keen, and the feeling is somewhat more confident. Market closes quiet on spot at 70s.; May-June, 69s. 6d.; July-December, 66s. 3d.; September-December, 66s. Total visible London supplies, about 14,850 barrels, compared with 13,100 same period last year.

LUBRICATING MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Benzol is at lower rates again this week. Lubricating oils on spot are so far unaffected by the American shippers' attempt to advance their quotations for cylinders. Other products are about the same. Benzol has remained very slack, and quoted price is now a shade lower: 1s. 11d. to 2s. per gallon f.o.r. makers' works in buyers' packages. Burning oil, crude, is unchanged on a steady but quiet market: No. 3, 8½d.; No. 2, 8d. per gallon, barrels free. Fuel oil.—No change to record: 905 to 910 gravity, £5 per ton; 950 gravity, £3 12s. 6d. ex tank. Naphtha has again eased off a point: now offered at 1s. 10d. per gallon. Solvent NAPHTHAS.—This market is steadier after recent reductions in price: 90 to 160, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per gallon; 90 to 190, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon, drums extra. Paraffin wax AND SCALE holds steady, with some little demand at from  $2\frac{3}{8}$ d. to  $3\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb., according to melting-point. Scale is firmer, with supplies short for forward shipment, on spot, 15d. per lb., and 12d. ci.f. May-July shipment. Petroleum oils are unchanged and firm: American standard white, ls. 42d.; water white, ls. 5d. Petroleum jellies.— Values are quoted level on the week: Snow white, £71; white B.P., £66; white, £54; pale yellow, £32; yellow, £26; red vet, £20; dark stiff green, £18, ex whari, London, barrels free. Special oil for Diesels and motors has been in a little better demand, with quoted price steady at 10d. per gallon, barrels free. White oils.—Special No. 1 in course of shipment, £43 10s. No. 1 not offering on spot; forward quotation is at about £41. No. 1s half-white, £36, drums free; No. 2 half-white, £32, barrels free, all ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS.—There is a decided improvement in cylinder stocks and paraffin base oils in America, and the competition by the big companies here should not be taken as an indication that the market is

#### German Chemical and Drug Markets

THE market report of a leading Hamburg wholesale drug-The market report of a leading Hamburg wholesale drughouse, dated May 15, prefaces its quotations with a lengthy reference to the Genoa Conference, which is represented as having been a complete fiasco. The sentences occur: "The Allied cement shows cracks and has become brittle. . . . For the present the Russo-German agreement merely constitutes a community of the blind with the lame." Passing to a consideration of the economic situation, attention is drawn to the fact that, outside Germany, in England and in America, and also in some neutral countries, prices and in America, and also in some neutral countries, prices and wages are declining and the costs of production are being reduced, while railway freights, postal charges, and also

the cost of living show a reduction. In Germany, on the other hand, the cost of living is increasing; wages, costs of production, railway and postal charges are still advancing, with the result that the mass importation of cheaper foreign goods threatens to break down the level of prices in the country. In the chemical and drug markets business has declined, without influencing prices to any great extent. The following quotations are in marks per kilo.

ACETANILIDE has been neglected of late at m.120; for export, m.135.

ACETIO ACID (glacial 98 to 100 per cent.).—Supplies are still scanty, and the price for export is very firm at m.70. ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID is in regular demand at m.275; for

export, m.375.

Antipyrine.—Manufacturers have advanced the price, and

it now fetches m.800; for export, m.1,000.

Balsam Peru.—Genuine original, owing to scarcity, has advanced to m.1,200. Commercial and Ph.G.V. has been in greater demand at m.400; for export special offers are made in the currency of the importing country.

BENZALDEHYDE, almost free from chlorine, for foodstuffs, has advanced in consequence of increased demand and

sporadic speculative purchases, and is firm at m.135.

Benzoic acid.—Stocks are being depleted in consequence of a regular demand at m.170 for the home market.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE has been in brisk demand at m.1,050; for export, m.1,200. BISMUTH SUBNITRATE is in considerable demand at m.1,350;

for export, m.1,450.

CAFFEINE (PURE).—Stocks are being cleared at m.2,000; for

export, m.2,200. CITEIO ACID.—Owing to reduced stocks, a regular demand, and the approach of the principal season of consumption, the price is very firm at m.320; for export, m.315.

CREAM OF TARTAR (98 to 100 per cent.).—Supplies are below

CREAM OF TARTAR (98 to 100 per cent.).—Supplies are below the average, and the price has remained at m.125.

ERGOT.—The demand has recently increased, and in conjunction with scanty stocks has caused the price to advance to m.500 for fair for May delivery.

GLYCERIN (chemically pure, 28°).—Large orders have been placed at m.105; for export, m.120.

GUAIACOL CARBONAIE.—M.800; for export, m.900.

HELIOTROPINE has been neglected, and the price has declined to m.875; for export, m.1,000.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE.—The demand has decreased; offered at m.280; for export, m.325.

HYDROQUINONE.—A small speculative spurt has advanced the price to m.410; for export, m.500. There are practically no genuine sales.

no genuine sales.

MALT EXTRACT (first quality American).—Ten barrels, each containing about 400 kilos., were offered at the apparently advantageous price of m.28 per kilo.

MENTHOL is offered at m.3,400 for orders of a case or more; broken bulk at m.3,800.

MILK SUGAR.—M.95.
OXALIC ACID.—M.47; for export, m.75.
PHENACETIN.—M.600; for export, m.750.
PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—M.400; for export, m.450.
POTASSIUM BROMIDE.—Large orders have come in from abroad; advisable to buy at m.70; for export, m.77.
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Regular orders are being filled at m.75; for export at m.85.

at m.75, for export at m.85.
POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE.—Makers have advanced

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE.—Makers have advanced the price, and it now fetches m.420.

SALICYLIC ACID has declined to m.160.

SANTONIN is scarce and difficult to obtain; therefore the price of m.95,000 is being readily paid.

SENEGA has declined to m.740.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—A brisk demand has depleted the local stocks and advanced the price to m.170; for export, m.165.

SODIUM BROMIDE.—1,000 kilos. are offered for export at m.82 50 per bilo.

m.82.50 per kilo. TARTARIC ACID continues to be in brisk demand, although the orders now being placed are for smaller amounts: offered at m.162.50; for export, m.190. VANILIN.—A satisfactory demand has prevented any change in price; quoted at m.4,350; for export, m.4,800.

Java Quinine Factory

It is reported that the erection of a quinine factory in the neighbourhood of Bandoeng by a syndicate of cinchona planters has been dropped for the present. It will be remembered that this proposal emanated from a group of planters who opposed the new cinchona contract; however, since the Kina bureau in Amsterdam has decided to grant certain correspons a number of planters have expressed certain concessions a number of planters have expressed themselves willing to sign fresh supply contracts. The plans for building the proposed factory, as well as the process of manufacture, are ready, and should occasion arise, the original suggestion could be carried out at any time at once.



Colouring Poisons

SIR,—The judge's remarks on the colouring of poisons in the strychnine case have been promptly followed by questions in the House of Commons as to the advisability of issuing new regulations to this effect. If we go on at the present rate, there will soon be more regulations than poisons, and it would be much simpler to go the whole hog and introduce a short Bill forbidding the manufacture, sale, or use of any poison or poisonous substance whatsoever. Then, doubtless, the troublesome public would fatally injure themselves by falling under tramcars or would patronise the gas-oven for the purpose of obtaining euthanasia. Seriously, the gravest part of the case from the phermacist's point of view is that the real cause of the accident was not cleared up at all. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Darling gave two possible solu-To these two possibilities we might add a thirdthe retail container was supplied by the customer, so that there were three probable sources of contamination, and yet each individual was quite certain that he (or she) had taken due precautions and the error was not on their side. For the benefit of all retail pharmacists, it would be a good thing if a satisfactory explanation of the matter could be obtained.

Yours faithfully, O. B. Serious (27/3).

Sir,—It seems to me that the mystery of the Holt v. Northen case is not cleared up by the judgment of Mr. Justice Darling. Here are some of the facts of which expert evidence was given. The vomit of the victims was found to contain one-tenth of a grain of strychnine, but no morphine; the sweet nitre supplied to them was found to contain traces of morphine but no strychnine; the sweet nitre left in Mr. Northen's bottle was not found to contain either strychnine or morphine. purity of the tincture of rhubarb was virtually not in question. It is difficult to see how Mr. Justice Darling arrived at his decision, and £150 and costs is a good deal to pay for what looks like a purely supposititious mistake. If neither the drug supplied nor what was left of it in Mr. Northen's bottle contained strychnine, one would have thought that some other source would still have been suspected for the strychnine in the vomit, even when those at first thought of had been drawn blank. The suggestion that all poisons should be dis-tinctively coloured as a further safeguard from mistakes is unworkable, and even if it could be done, such colour-ing would probably lead to as many mistakes as it would prevent. Yours truly, VETERAN (26/3).

Customs Duties Anomaly

SIR,—Arising out of the continued success of the Merchants' Vigilance Committee in the appeal cases so far dealt with under Part I. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, the Board of Trade were compelled to issue on April 6 a list of some forty or fifty products from which the "key" duty of 33½ per cent. was lifted. Since the Act came into force last October many thousands of pounds had been paid as import duty on these products, and the Government were asked to refund such payments, but, unfortunately, they refused to do so. In order to obtain this money importers have been forced to re-export such goods to a convenient Continental port, and so obtain a "drawback" as provided for by the Act, and then re-import them! The Government might just as well have done the correct thing in the first place and repaid these amounts, which it has now been made clear they were not entitled to under the Act. Certainly it is one way of increasing exports and imports, but it hardly coincides with the Government's professed intention of giving every facility to help to restore trade.

Yours faithfully,

O. J. C. Bromfield, Secretary, Merchants' Vigilance Committee.

#### Photographic Trade

SIR,—As a pharmacist with over twenty years' experience as an amateur photographer, I would like to emphasise some of the points in "Photographic Chemist's" letter (C. & D., May 27, p. 80). Chemists are naturally fitted to be the purveyors of the many requirements of the photographer; but, with the increase in recent years in the number of amateurs, and consequently in the number of photographic chemists, it is surprising that those who cater for the photographic public do not take pains to make themselves more thoroughly conversant with what they sell. Recently I overheard a pharmacist explaining to a customer that the markings and use of stops were to regulate the distance at which to take a photograph; thus f 16 meant that 16 ft. was the correct distance. Then, again, many chemists develop and print, or employ a junior to do the work, with disastrous results. The films handed in for development do not usually attain a high standard, but the bad results are not always the fault of the amateur. Photographic chemists who are amateur photographers soon get the coufidence of their customers, and if those who are taking up this side-line would also take it up as a hobby and study the subject, they would be in a much better position to answer when a customer comes in and asks what advantage an anastigmat lens has over a rapid rectilinear.

I am, yours truly, CHEMIST PHOTOGRAPHER (29/5).

#### Insurance Dispensing

SIR,—It may interest you to know that I have given up Insurance dispensing since December, and despite the fact that a rival has opened a branch near me, and is advertising he undertakes Insurance dispensing, my returns have increased. What is better still is that my net profit has increased, for three reasons: (1) I have more time to devote to my private customers; (2) I do not lock up my capital, as now I am paid cash—not paid in two months; (3) I do more trade in my own preparations. If every chemist left the panel we should get our legitimate trade back once more at a fair rate of profit, and Insurance dispensing would be relegated to Government dispensaries, if not scrapped altogether—a measure, by the way, which would not be so very unpopular with the worker to-day. My Insurance agent tells me that 60 per cent. of the people are on the panel in my neighbourhood.—Yours truly,

A Satisfied Ex-Panelite (26/5).

Pharmaceutical Council Election

SIR,-The apathy which you complain of among the electorate for the Council election is, I think, due largely to the fact that the result is more or less a foregone conclusion. There were only ten candidates for seven seats, and one of these, Mr. Joseph, withdrew, leaving nine; out of these five were retiring councillors, and it was fairly obvious that they were sure to be re-elected. Furthermore, the majority of councillors are only known to the bulk of the electors by pages for of the leaves. to the bulk of the electors by name; few of us have ever seen a councillor, except on such rare occasions as when one of them addresses a local meeting, so that we are entirely dependent on what we can read in the pharmaceutical Press as a means of forming our opinions, and, judging by the deeds accomplished, there is not much to encourage us. There is no doubt that the constitution of the Council requires complete reorganisation, and, now that reorganisation is in the air so much, it would be a good opportunity to secure direct representation of each district, by arranging the new branches of the Society into twenty-one groups, each of which should return one member of the Council. It is, of course, open to any member to propose a candidate at the present time, but there is a great difference between "may" and "shall," and if it were laid down that the twenty-one areas should have one representative each, and one only, it would eliminate those men whom Mr. J. H. Robinson so aptly termed, in his witty speech at the annual meeting, "past masters of the art of advertising themselves." Yours faithfully,

#### Legal Queries

F. E. L. (10/5).—A mixture of tinctures of aconite and iodine is a poison in Part I. of the Schedule.

Nemo (22/5).—A grocer cannot legally sell the preparations you mention, as they contain scheduled poisons.

- K. C. (25/5).—There are no requirements in this country for the registration of the composition of proprietary footpowders.
- L. B. B. (10/5).—The "laxative syrup of figs," leing recommended for "disorders of the stomach," is liable to medicine-stamp duty.
- G. P. (32/25).—The wording of the showcard for foot ointment does not incur liability to medicine-stamp duty for the article referred to. "Tired feet" is not an ailment.
- H. C. C. (25/5).—Limited companies carried on under the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, are qualified to sell "known, admitted, and approved" medicines without affixing medicine stamps to the articles.

Osmia (30/5).—The labels you send referring to "earwax solvent," "cure for insect bites and stings," and "laxative paraffin confection" do not render the preparations to which they are attached liable to medicine-stamp duty.

G. W. B. (23/5).—(1) There is no exemption to chemists from any part of the dental curriculum. (2) Apiol and ergot capsules are in Part I. of the Poisons Schedule. (3) Poppy capsules are not included in the Dangerous Drugs Act, as the percentage of morphine they contain is under 0.2 per cent.

Urgent (8/5).—An unqualified person in partnership with a registered chemist may not use the title "chemist" or carry on the "business of a chemist." He could, however, be a director of a limited company carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist, providing the other requirements of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, are fulfilled.

J. E. G. (23/5).—The evidence in the prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Act for selling lemonade powder made with tartaric acid usually included statements to the effect that the product was "solely prepared from lemons." It does not follow that lemonade powder must be made from citric acid: only that the public must not be deceived into thinking that the preparation is solely made from lemons. The question of "What is lemonade powder?" has not been decided in the Courts.

G. B. C. (27/5).—A is tenant of a house owned by B, who now requires it for his own occupation, and offers A another house which he also owns. A is prepared to move, but wishes to know whether in the new house he will be less favourably placed as regards protection from eviction or an increase of rent. [Assuming that the rent is not above the statutory limit, A will be protected by the Increase of Rent Act, 1920, in the new house, and cannot be called upon to pay a higher rent than the Act allows, nor be evicted otherwise than in accordance with the Act. A written tenancy agreement, at a definite rent, would avoid any question of eviction or increase of rent during the period of the tenancy, even if the house were sold by B.]

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries

 $N.\ M.\ L.\ (8/5)$ .—The Waterproofing method to which you refer is as follows:

Dissolve 3 oz. of alum and 4 oz. of lead acetate in 1 gall. of water, and soak the cloth in the unfiltered liquid

The waterproofing effect is produced by the lead sulphate deposited in the pores of the cloth.

J. H. M. (22/5).—Formulas for coconut-oil preparations were given in the C. & D., January 7, p. 52, to which please refer.

L. & Co. (22/5).—CHERRY COUGH-MIXTURE FOR CHILDREN.—The formula for which you ask is as follows:

 Ac. acetic.
 5j.

 Glycerin.
 3j.

 Vin. ipecac.
 5iij.

 Oxy. scille
 3j.

 Liq. cocci
 5j.

 Tr. pruni Virg.
 3iv.

 Syr. simp. ad
 3x.

Dosc: 5j. to 3ij.

W. T. (18/5).—The plant you send for identification is the butterbur, Petasites vulgaris, N.O. Compositæ. It is interesting as having the largest leaves of any British plant, reaching a diameter of 3 feet across in favourable situations. The flowers usually appear in March before the leaves, but are later this year. The inflorescence is subdiœcious, the male having a shorter, ovate and more compact form than the female, in which the stem is taller and the panielc of flower heads looser. In the male flower heads there are only tubular male florets as a rule, or in some a single central row of female florets. In the female flower heads there are only a few male flowers in the centre. The root forms underground shoots by which the plant grows extended patches. Occasionally, especially in the North of England, the roots are attacked by the caterpillar of the macrolepidopterous moth, which feeds in them during July and August; the eaterpillar is greyish-white, with black spots and a brown head and neck plate. The moth is of a dingy-brown hue, and may be seen among the food plants in August and September. The root is used by herbalists as a cardiac tonic and diuretic in cases of cold, asthma, and urinary complaints. It is mentioned in Potter's "Cyclopædia of Botanical Drugs."

F. N. (25/5).—Lanolin in some form is the best application for skin of the face and hands, which is sensitive to wind and salt water. Lanolin cold cream is on this account a popular toilet article at seaside resorts.

L. A. K. (30/5).—" Mercury Stone" is a popular name for mercury perchloride, which is used in agriculture as a caustic to indolent ulcers and a stimulant in scab and mange.

E. R. (29/5).—Egg-preserving.—A dry method consists in coating the eggs with a sealing agent. The modern practice is to immerse the eggs firstly in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid and then in a solution of aluminium soap in benzin, preferably under reduced atmospheric pressure. Details of this method and other processes for preserving eggs were given in the C. & D., September 25, 1920, p. 85.

#### Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," June 15, 1872

Receipt for Preparing Blue-black Ink (Which also serves well for Copying Ink)

Place the galls, when bruised, with the cloves, in a fiftyounce bottle, pour upon them the water, and digest, often
daily shaking for a fortnight. Then filter through paper
in another fifty-ounce bottle. Get out, also, the refuse of
the galls, and wring out of it the remaining liquor through
a strong clean linen or cotton cloth into the filter, in order
that as little as possible be lost. Next put in the iron,
dissolve completely, and filter through paper. Then the
acid, and agitate briskly. Lastly the indigo, and thoroughly
mix by shaking. Pass the whole through paper. Just filter
out of one bottle into the other till the operation has been
completed.

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Acet. Ipecac., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.,
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Carbolic, Cryst., 56 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Liquid. 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
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Salicylic, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Salicylic, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Tart., cryst. or pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
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Caffeine, Pur., 1 lb. @ 19/- lb.
Calcil Lactas, 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.
Camphor Flor., 5 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.
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Ess. Senegæ Conc., 6 108. @ 4/- 10.

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Regot. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/6 lb.,

Regot. Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 13/6 lb.; 1 lb.,

Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.

Ferri Ammon. Cit., 7 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.,

Quin. Cit., 16 cz. @ 1/- oz.

Clycerine Opt. D.D., 1,260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 110/- cwt; 56 lbs. @ 115/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ Guaiacol Carb., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.

Gum Acaciæ sorts, 3 cwt. @ 57/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 57/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 67/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; English Ground Powder, No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 150/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 5/- lb.

Hyd. Ammon., 7 lbs. @ 6/3 lb.

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Note.—Only terms, Net Cash with order without discount or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods Carriage Forward.

All Fackages free. Export Cases extra.

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Salicyic, 7 lbs. @ 17 db.

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Carbolic, Cryst., 56 lbs. @ 18 lb.

Calcolina, Cryst., 56 lbs. @ 18 lb.

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LOZENGES PASTILLES CAPSULES CACHOUS **EUCALYPTUS** 

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Oranges Limes Lemons Blackcurrants

YOUR SAMPLE IS READY.

1/5 1/6

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PRECIPITATED CHALK PROTARGOL **PYRAMIDON** PYROGALLIC ACID QUININE ŘADIUM RADIUM PREPARATIONS RODINAL SACCHARINE SAFFRON SALICYLIC ACID SALOL SODA BENZOATE SODA HYPOSULPHITE SODA SALICYLAS SOZOIODOL SUBITOL SUGAR OF MILK SULPHONAL SYNTHETIC PERFUMES TANNIC ACID TARTARIC ACID TERPINEOL THYMOL VANILLIN VERONAL YOHIMBINE

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7 lb. 1/3; 28 lb. 1/2,; 1 cwt. 1/0.

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7 lb. 1/5; 28 lb. 1/4; 1 cwt. 1/2.

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# Clarke's Blood Mixture and Other Preparations

#### WHOLESALE PRICES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Miraculous Salve ....

Special Aperient Pills Patent Skin Lotion....

Medicated Soap ....

3/- & 12/-

1/3, 3/- & 5/-1/3, 3/- & 5/-

1/3

Price per dozen £1-7-0 & £5-8-0

11/-, £1-7-0 & £2-4-6

11/-, £1-7-0 & £2-4-6

11/-9/-

Orders: Minimum quantity £16-4-0 value. Carriage paid upon orders of £100.

Minimum Retail (Face Value 1/-, 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-, giving a profit of 333 % on cost to Selling Prices Distributors. An attractive Showcard forwarded on application.

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#### THE BEST TONIC.

Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles by all the Wholesale Houses.

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NEW & RARE MEDICINES

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Established 50 years.

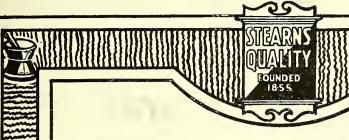
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(REGD.)

A derivative of Albuminoid Bodies containing Nucleo-proteid obtained by a

special process from cell contents—according to Professor Oskar Fischer of Prague.

Packed in ampoules: Sterilized and ready for use. Series Packing: 5 ampoules of 2-3-4-5-5 ccm. @ 12/-; Uniform Packing: 5 ampoules of 5 ccm. @ 12/6; Subject to discount.

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To Public JUNE 1st

#### REDUCTION OF PRICE—NOTICE.

To Chemist NOW

#### "RED BAND" BISMUTHATED MAGNESIA

We are now in a posi-tion to offer these high quality lines at reduced prices:-

 $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. size

 $7\frac{1}{2}$ **d.** size

30/- per gross 50/- per gross 90/- per gross

In comparing values remember Quality and Efficiency come first.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The only alteration in retail price is the present 9d. size, which will sell at 73d, after June 1st. The 9d, Price will be subplied until that date at the reduced rate (in order to clear big Contracts of printed boxes), after which we shall supply small s ips to all customers requiring the new price.

Bottled Bismuthated Magnesia "Red Band" Super Recipe. 1/3 Size, now 7/9 dozen. 2/3 Size, 14/- dozen.

**BONUS AS USUAL** 

"RED BAND" CHEMICAL CO.

RICHMOND TERRACE, EDINBURGH

#### LIQUID BARKOLA COMPOUND

The Well-known Specific for Rheumatism has been on Sale continuously in Great Britain for over 30 Years.

Wholesale 30/- per doz. Retail 3/-

Each bottle (1-oz.) carries instructions to the Chemist to make up to the following Standard Formula—

Liq. Barkola Comp., 1-oz.; Tincture of Gentian, 1-oz.; Syrup of Rhubarb, 1-oz.; Syrup of Ginger, 5-oz.

Chemists charge according to their own scale for dispensing.

THE BARKOLA CO., Ltd., 42 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1

#### NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the retailer has a profitable return on a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to-

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

#### P.A.T.A. NOTICE.

18 Tavistock Square, London, W.C. 1.

June 2nd, 1922.

The following revised prices are now in force:-

W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Preps.:-

M.R.P. M.W.P. In gross lots

1/3 Elfrida Cocoanut Oil

Shampoo

1/3 7/9 7/6

Special bonus on orders of 5 gross; 2 dozen sent free

The following revised prices come into force to Retailers on June 3rd; to the Public on June 17th.

#### Parke, Davis & Co.'s Preps.:-

25's Methylsulphonal Tab-

lets 5 gr. (C.T.280) 1/9 14/3

Sulphonal Tablets

5 gr. (C.T. 267)

1/9 14/3

## CROOKES' COLLOSOLS

The Original Colloidal Preparations for Medicinal Use.

**COLLOSOL ANTIMONY** COLLOSOL ARGENTUM COLLOSOL ARSENIC COLLOSOL CUPRUM COLLOSOL FERROMALT COLLOSOL HYDRARGYRUM COLLOSOL IODINE COLLOSOL MANGANESE COLLOSOL PALLAMINE COLLOSOL SELENIUM COLLOSOL SULPHUR

Telegrams:

"COLOSSALLY, WESTCENT, LONDON."

Telephone:

MUSEUM 3663-3697.

'HE astounding growth of Collosol script during I the past few months has been commented upon by the trade.

Vigorous propaganda has brought the exceptional value of these products prominently before the medical profession, which is prescribing them in increasing quantities.

The margin of profit given makes the Collosol preparation an attractive one from the pharmacist's standpoint, and he enjoys the prestige of association with distinctive and really reliable products.

#### THE CROOKES LABORATORIES

(British Colloids Limited). 22 CHENIES STREET.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.C. 1.



THE GREAT NERVE FOOD AND FLESH BUILDER.

LARGE advertising campaign is now in progress in connection with this popular tonic and flesh-building treatment, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

IRVONA is obtainable from all the usual wholesale houses, or direct, at the following prices—3/- size, 27/- per dozen.
15/- ,, 135- ,, ,,

Another line rapidly growing in popularity-"IRVOLAX" (the safe aperient). 1/3 size ... ... 12/- per doz. 3/- ,, (four times the quantity) 27/- ,,

Terms Nett 30 days, subject to usual trade references, Under 27/- cash with order.

IRVONA is on the P.A.T.A. list and gives you a clear profit of 25 % on turnover.

Pamphlets for distribution and Showcards will be sent on application.

Chiswell Chambers, 27 Finsbury Street, LONDON -- E.C. 2

Have you any difficulty in selling "Worm Cakes"?

> You won't have if you stock

#### STORK'S WORM CAKES

Children like them - ask for them, because they are pure Chocolate and have no flavour of medicine.

SELL WELL. PAY WELL. 12/- Gross. Retail 2d.

The Harrogate Tablet Co., Ld. Chatsworth Grove, Harrogate.

One of the very best sellers in your business, with a specially rapid sale, and well advertised.



**WOODWARD'S** 

per Bottle. 1/3

(Under the protection of P.A.T.A.) NET PRICE

1 gross, delivered carriage paid and in free case to your door, £7

Your Profit is  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

1/3

Apply to your Wholesaler for Window Display terms to retail pharmacists or to Sole Proprietors

Sole Proprietors-W. WOODWARD (1920) LTD., 79-87 Fortess Road, London, N.W. 5.



Sells freely and readily.

<u>ficoricine</u>

8/6

Per doz.

"RED BOTTLE

1/3 - 12/3

ST. PETER'S OIL." 3/- - 27/-



Trade Mark ESTABLISHED 1854.

5 % Discount 30 days, on orders of £6.

Licoricine is a popular remedy for Coughs and Colds wherever introduced.

Now is the time to get in your stock.

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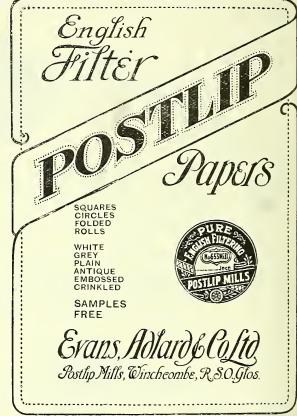
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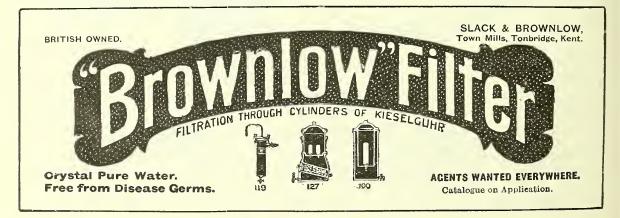
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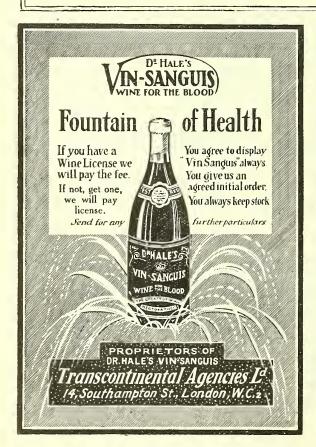


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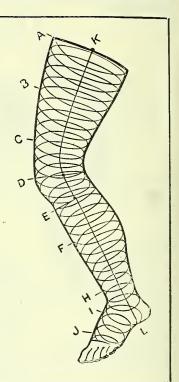
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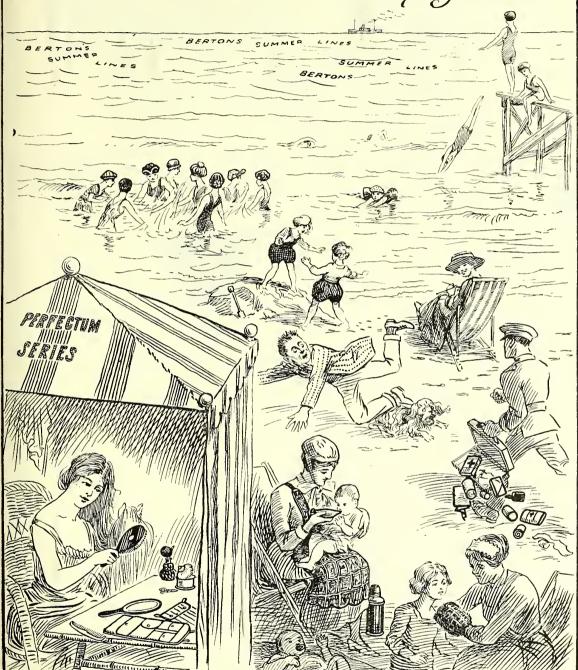
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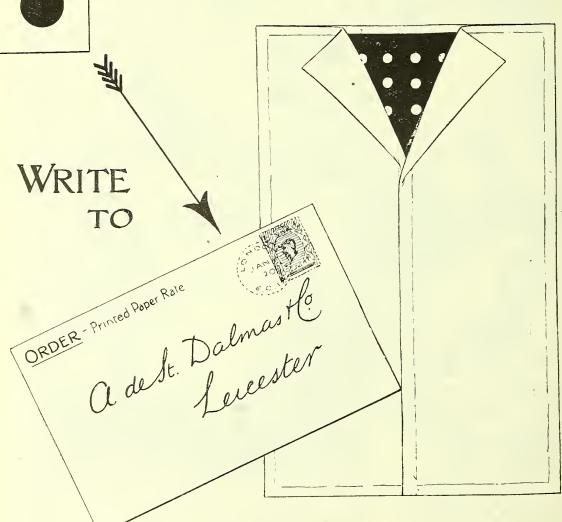
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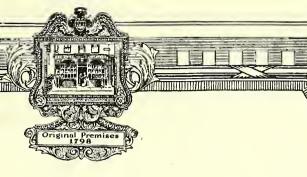
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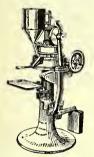
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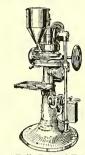
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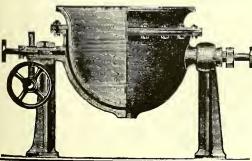
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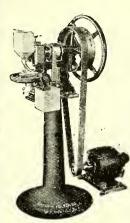
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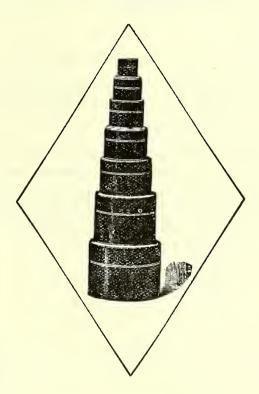
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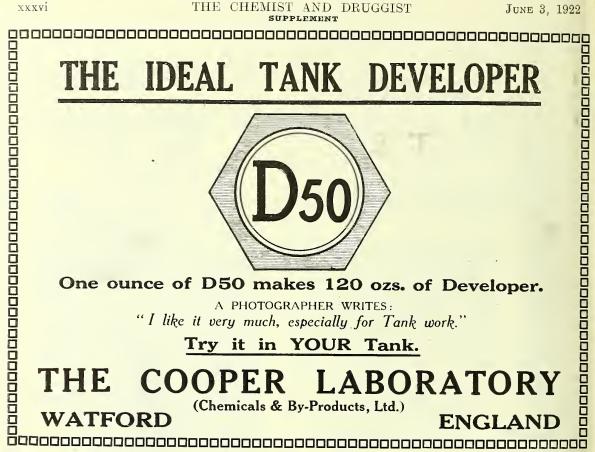
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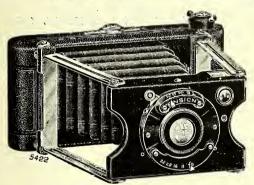
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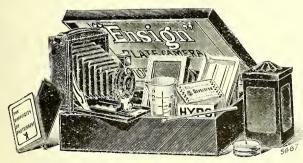
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# DRUGGIST THE CHEMIS JUNE 3, 1922

42 CANNON ST. LONDON E.C. 4

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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For form of Tender apply, enclosing stamped addressed envelope, to Mr. R. Overend, Clerk of the Hospital, Severalls, Colchester.

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TINS, Health Salt, 4-oz. square, enamelled, about 100 gross, cheap for immediate disposal. Apply 240/7, Office of this Paper.

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EASTBOURNE.—Wanted, Junior or Improver; one with know-ledge of Photography and good Counterman; must have good references; letters not answered in three days declined. Apply, with photo, Stoviu & Co., Eastbourne.

FULHAM.—Assistant, unqualified, competent, and reliable, for Cash Retail and N.H.I. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, Aruett & Co., 317 Lillie Road, Fulham Cross, S.W. 6.

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I ONDON, S.E.—A qualified Assistant; permanency; outdoors; good Dispenser and Counterman, knowledge of Photography; apply by letter, stating full particulars age, height, experience, satary required, and when disengaged (letters not answered in five days respectfully declined), J. W. Rumsey & Son, 37 Dulwich Village, S.E.

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LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant wanted, not over 30, for working-cases business; accustomed to quick Counter Trade and Dispensing; state experience and salary. Apply to Rowland E. Baldry, I Beaumont Street, W. 1.

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JUNIOR Assistant of good address; tall and good Counterman undeniable references; please state age, height, salary n quired, experience, and when disengaged. Smith, Chemist, Circl cester. Applications not answered in fours days respectfully declined.

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A N unqualified Assistant (33), single, tall, good appearance, good references, able to take charge, requires locum or permanency, any district; Photographics; low salary; at liberty. Apply 242/17, Office of this Paper.

A NY seaside resurt, Lancashire preferred; Assistant or Manager; qualified; 23; experienced in seaside businesses, Counter, Dispensing, Photography; excellent references. Apply 242/28, Office of this Paper.

A S Assistant Dispenser; age 27; married; two years' experience as Assistant Dispenser and Dresser. Apply M.L. 75259/21, Office of this Paper

As qualified Manager, Locum or Senior; married; permanent address; varied experience, London, seaside, and provinces; Store and otherwise; good references; disengaged June 4. Furnival, 28 Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood.

As Improver or Junior; age 19½; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 4 years' experience; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing, and Photographic trade; situation desired in town where possible to attend evening classes, but not essential, in preparation for the Minor. Apply 242/31, Office of this Paper.

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JUNIOR; 24; all-round experience (good class); excellent references; will accept fair salary; town near London preferred (not essential). Apply 242/14, Office of this Paper.

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L OCUM; experienced; qualified; Manager; disengaged June and July; accustomed to every class of business, also Hospital work; unexceptionable references; £5; no travelling expenses; provinces preferred. Apply 242/11, Office of this Paper.

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QUALIFIED requires position as Manager; 32; height 5 f 11 in.; good all-round experience; excellent reference Celeriter, 34 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

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QUALIFIED Pharmacist seeks engagement; first-class exper ence; interview can be arranged. Apply 243/9, Offic of this Paper.

 ${
m R}^{
m EGISTERED}$  branch, small, Prescriber, Super, etc. Addres D., Eastdean, Bowndon, Cheshire.

SOUTH England preferred, not essential; unqualified; 26; ca work. "Tyke" (243/1), Office of this Paper.

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